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## THE PHYSICIAN'S VACATION.

\*A. D. Dunn, M. D.



IN dealing with the vacation question the western physician is much in the predicament of the small boy in the toy shop with an available capital of ten cents. If he invests it he is later plagued with the thought that he has not acted wisely. He should either have chosen differently or have deposited the money in his bank.

Vacations are as much a part of the physicians' obligations as is his service to the community in the wake of a disaster. Purbblind people boast the devotion, sacrifice, and serious ability of Doctor A. because he is always at beck and call, day and night, summer and winter. Little do they reckon the moss-covered conceptions of disease and treatment that sway these stolid and steady practitioners in directing the destinies of their patients. Such physicians think in grooves and their value to their respective patients is on a par with the value to their teams of those pitchers who constantly "groove" the ball. At the ball park the detonation of base hits measures in no uncertain terms the "grooving" of the pitcher, while in the game of life and death the results of "grooves" are too often silently buried. A change of "pace and curve" is as necessary to a doctor as to a pitcher. To think in a groove is to think badly. The community should not only be made to see the necessity of the physician's vacation, but it should interest itself in the manner of this vacation. People are prone to go at it blindly in the choosing of a doctor, asking

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neither where he came from or how he came to exist in the capacity of doctor. His education is treated as a terra incognita the exploration of which is of little moment. They concern themselves little with how he spends "his own time," whereas the proportionate allotment of this spare time to recreation and to study is of untold import to the unsuspecting patient. Neither patients nor physicians take seriously enough the latter's responsibility to society.

Vacations have a twofold purpose. A change of activity is often the best rest. But frequently our physician's nerves, jaded and worn with listening to ceaseless complaints, to grief, to unhappiness, to sorrow and pain, demand quiet. He needs to be alone, to shun people, and then he had best bury himself in a tramping or hunting trip; companionship with mountains and woods, with meadows and streams, with animals and plants, changes the horizon, rests the brain, and gives time for collected thought. But a physician should not remain long from the haunts of men. His problems are the problems of human life and existence, and the knowledge that is worth while to a physician is primarily a product of activity, not of contemplation. Plato's definition of a wise man as "knowing most of the ways and farings of many men," is peculiarly fitting to the knowing physician. Therefore the physician whose vacation is always spent on the hunt or in the summer resort, widens his horizon but little and brings home to his community little but relief from his weariness.

The problem of a vacation for physicians in small communities, and in larger but incompletely developed communities, is usually best solved by migration to larger and better developed medical centers. The physician must come into personal contact with medical thinkers elsewhere and must struggle constantly to grasp the results of medical thought and experiment. He must seek out approved facts which he can apply to his daily life. He must become acquainted with the producers and must estimate correctly the reliability of their wares. I often liken the doctor who goes away to study to the merchant who journeys to the metropolis to buy goods. The comfort and staples of the community depend much on the judicious buying

of the latter; its health and happiness on the selections of the former.

Medicine is advancing by leaps and bounds and the practitioner must hustle to even keep sight of those who are making medical thought. Several years' failure to travel puts him in the position of the bit of bark riding quietly in an eddy among the reeds while the stream rushes on. Like the bark, which soon becomes water-logged, he will sink without even the inertia of the current to drag him onward. Of him we may say with Goethe: "Ein uneutz Leben ist ein freuher Tod." (An unused life is a premature death.)

At the present time advances in medicine are made in the larger and older communities. The facilities necessary for research and for the development of new facts are the products of the older and more stable civilizations. In America short vacations may be spent with much profit in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Montreal. The general practitioner will always have much to gain from a short residence in any of these centers. To be sure one is occasionally disappointed but then one may learn much even from one's disappointments. One cannot but feel that a little western "pepper" might be added to some of our eastern institutions—to the advantage of the institution and of the "pepper." One comes in contact with new and broadening interests in any of the above-mentioned cities, and if the physician will but bring back a workable memory of a new culinary creation that he can pass on to some suffering stomach, his vacation will not have been hopelessly in vain.

Europe, however, is the physician's real playground. The sciences and "practice" are more closely associated there. The physiological, pathological and physico-chemical laboratories have there long been in intimate contact with the clinics on which they have shed a growth-giving light. Medicine advances today by the application of facts and principles taken from the ancillary sciences. When the physiologist Ludwig counselled Cohenheim, who had spent many years in physiology, to go into pathology because the pathologists knew nothing of physiology, Cohenheim took the physiologist's viewpoint into that

science, and pathology was enriched to the lasting benefit of medicine. The chemist Pasteur was sent to investigate the silk-worm disease which was rapidly impoverishing southern Europe. He took with him the methods and knowledge gained in the study of the problem of fermentation which had been agitating the chemical world; from the result of the investigation the birth of the new science of bacteriology was forecasted. Europe gives us the benefit of many such correlations, and one who is conversant with the languages has a veritable mine of information at his disposal. There, too, men work more for the joy of the work, not for the joy of the dollars, and it is well for our American to get a little of this leaven. Commercialism is the cancer of American medicine and its cure will only be found in the untarnishable ideals of fundamentally educated and broadly cultured medical workers. The ideal of the physician must be right, and right ideals come hard unless assisted by good teachers. The European teacher's ideals are better and contact with him is helpful. Too many, alas, go too late, when their mental plaster is almost set.

I cannot here refrain from preaching the post mortem which is directly or indirectly one of the great values of a medical education in Europe. In this matter I feel very much like the old fellow who, when requested to sing a song sang the same verse seven times. When asked for an explanation, he replied that there were seven verses but inasmuch as he had forgotten the other six he thought he would make up by singing the same verse seven times. This time, however, I will give the words of others. Graham Lusk says: "The difficulties to be overcome before an autopsy is allowed are such that only 10 per cent of the patients dying in Bellevue Hospital, with its twelve hundred beds, are actually autopsied. A grotesque reflection upon this foolish system is shown in the fact that these 10 per cent of autopsies indicate correct diagnosis in a large percentage of the cases." The following is the record of one large public hospital of 390 autopsies in the year 1912, as compiled by Oertel:

|                                                                           | Cases     | Per cent     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Clinical diagnosis confirmed.....                                         | 87        | 22.3         |
| Clinical diagnosis correct but important<br>additional lesions found..... | 116       | 29.7         |
| Clinical diagnosis partly correct.....                                    | 54        | 13.8         |
| Clinical diagnosis not confirmed.....                                     | 109       | 27.9         |
| No clinical diagnosis.....                                                | 24        | 6.3          |
|                                                                           | <hr/> 390 | <hr/> 100.00 |

Comment on the above statistics seems hardly necessary. One should add by the way of saving explanation that in fatal illness the percentage of error is much higher than in non-fatal illness, but this is somewhat counterbalanced by the general efficiency of hospital work. Failure to diagnose is often based on a lack of knowledge of what may happen; therefore practitioners might spend many vacations in the pathological institutes of Europe to the lasting benefit of their communities, especially if they bring back the spirit of the post mortem room with them.

Not the least advantage to a physician, of a properly employed vacation, is its contribution to the viewpoint. (We may say in parenthesis that a physician without a viewpoint is a crime.) This much abused word may be used to designate that angle in their perspective which differentiates the thinkers from the non-thinkers. Inasmuch as we all want to answer in the ranks of the former, we as physicians must struggle to get a viewpoint. Our recipe might read somewhat as follows: See, think, get the viewpoint of the other fellow, correlate, then think again—when the mists may rise.

Finally, the meeting of new conditions, customs and surroundings develops adaptability in the doctor. It helps him remain plastic. When mental plasticity fails there remains but the shelf and oblivion as far as his future activity and development are concerned. To his life the words of Samuel Butler are particularly applicable: "All our lives long, every day and every hour, we are engaged in the process of accommodating our changed and unchanged selves to changed and unchanged surroundings: living, in fact, is nothing else than this

purpose of accommodation; when we fail in it a little we are stupid, when we fail in it flagrantly we are mad, when we suspend it temporarily we sleep, when we give up the attempt altogether we die. In quiet, uneventful lives the changes internal and external are so small that there is little or no strain in the process of fusion and accommodation; in other lives there is great strain, but there is also great fusing and accommodating power; in others great strain with little accommodating power." In the physician fusion and accommodation must be large. He must develop and train his powers of adaptation by exposing them to the changed and ever changing conditions of life, thought and education. His life will be successful or not according as the power of accommodation is equal to or unequal to the strain of fusing and adjusting.

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# CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

\*Hon. T. J. Mahoney, A. M., LL. B.



WHEN the public attention is chiefly centered upon politics, it is somewhat embarrassing to utilize an occasion of this kind to discuss problems that impinge upon the current drift of political thought. There is danger that one may seem to violate the proprieties by invading the political field, or may bring into a body that has no politics, a line of discussion that would be more fitting upon the stump.

On the other hand, the legal profession was in the van and in the limelight in the framing and adoption of our Federal and State constitutions. It has been conspicuous in the making of all amendments, and predominant in the interpretation of these instruments. If, as many believe, there is now a tendency toward such remodeling of our fundamental laws as would jeopardize the stability of our government, we must look to the legal profession to hold the drift of popular sentiment within the zone of safety. This is my apology for the line of discussion upon which I shall venture.

There are several noticeable indications of a disposition on the part of a large portion of our people, and many men of great prominence, to radically remould our system of government. In the political field, in both of the great parties, men are being classed as "insurgents" and "stand-patters," or "progressives" and "conservatives," according as the terms are applied in derision or in laudation. The demand has gone forth to bring the government nearer to the people; and, curiously enough, some of the leaders in this crusade have shown

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\*Dean Emeritus, Creighton College of Law. This paper was prepared for a meeting of the Lancaster County Bar Association to be held at Lincoln on March 30, 1912. The Platte River flood made it impossible for Mr. Mahoney to reach Lincoln on that date, and the address was not delivered. It was, however, presented to the students of the College of Law on October 31, 1913.

## NEW PROFESSORS.

**K. McMARTIN, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Infirmary, Creighton College of Dentistry.**

**H. E. KING, D. D. S., Director Freshman Laboratory, Creighton College of Dentistry.**

**M. L. KING, D. D. S., Demonstrator in Infirmary, Creighton College of Dentistry.**

**E. H. CRAIG, A. B., M. A., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Creighton College of Medicine.**





## NEW PROFESSORS.

R. W. REED, D. D. S., Director  
of Junior Laboratory, Creighton  
College of Dentistry.

W. C. STOLT, D. D. S., Pro-  
fessor of Orthodontia, Creighton  
College of Dentistry.

J. W. FORBING, B. S., Ph. C.,  
Director of Chemical and Phar-  
maceutical Laboratories, Creigh-  
ton College of Pharmacy.

FLOYD HARLEY, Ph. C., As-  
sistant in Chemical and Pharma-  
ceutical Laboratories, Creighton  
College of Pharmacy.

a disposition to exercise monarchical powers and at the same time proclaim themselves as the only Simon pure representatives of the people.

We have heard the demand for the "Initiative and Referendum," the "Recall," "Conservation," "Let the People Rule," and down with the "Interests." Much that is embodied in these demands could be worked out without involving the destruction of a stable government whose activities are prescribed and limited by a written constitution. But some parts of the scheme, and particularly some of the noteworthy acts and declarations of leaders in the movement, attach to the written constitution only the importance with which Tim Campbel was disposed to credit it when he inquired, "What's the constitution between friends?" Take two illustrations:

Section 3 of Art. IV of the United States constitution vests in Congress the power to dispose of the property of the United States. In the exercise of this power, Congress opened certain lands for entry and settlement and prescribed the terms on which the title should pass from the Government into private ownership. During a recent administration, the Secretary of the Interior became of the opinion that certain lands which Congress had undertaken to dispose of ought to be held by the Government because of the value of some of them as power sites and the availability of others for the carrying out of certain "conservation" ideas. He thereupon issued an order withdrawing these lands from entry. A change of administration brought in a new Secretary of the Interior. It occurred to him that, the constitution having vested in Congress the power to dispose of the public property, and Congress having exercised that power by opening the lands in question to entry, it was not within the power of a cabinet officer to repeal an act of Congress or to undo what Congress had done. He, therefore, revoked the order of his predecessor, but recommended the passage of an act which would vest in the Secretary of the Interior a certain measure of discretion to withdraw from entry lands needed for conservation. By this course the new Secretary incurred the enmity of many friends of his predecessor and a large portion of the press and the public. Conservation

of the national resources had become popular. The public cared nothing about the method of its accomplishment, but was ready and eager to crucify the man who recognized the binding force of the constitution and the power which that instrument vested in Congress.

The third clause of Section 8 of Article I of the constitution gives Congress power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states and with the Indian tribes. Pursuant to this power, the Sherman Anti-trust Act of 1890 was passed. In violation of this act many large combinations in restraint of trade have been formed. A few years ago a certain mammoth corporation had in contemplation the absorption of a competitor. It represented to the President that unless the absorption was permitted a disastrous financial panic was imminent. On this representation sanction of the proposed consolidation was given by the executive. In giving this sanction, the President either undertook to repeal the Sherman Anti-trust Act or to decide in advance that the consolidation was not a violation of the law. In the one event he assumed the powers vested in Congress, in the other, the functions of the judiciary.

How is an act of this kind regarded by those who are the recognized leaders of what is commonly called the progressive element? A Senator who is one of the most conspicuous leaders of this element gave an answer to this question while on a recent campaign tour. He was interrupted during one of his speeches with the question, "How about the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in the Steel Trust?" His answer was, "I believe that the President was entirely convinced that a panic would follow a refusal to permit the merger; but I do not believe that I would have been so convinced under the same circumstances." The Senator tacitly concedes the right of the President to suspend the operation of the law. He only questions the gravity of the occasion for such suspension. "What is the constitution between friends?"

These two gentlemen are exceedingly popular—perhaps deservedly so. It is within the range of possibility that either one of them will be our next President. Their disregard of the

constitution is much less important than that so large a portion of our population should applaud them for it, or that a vast majority of our people should unite to drive from public office, with all the markings of disgrace, a cabinet officer whose chief offense was the recognition of the binding force of the constitution. But "What is the constitution between friends?" It is a curious, but noteworthy, circumstance, that these men, who assume that the executive may properly usurp legislative and judicial functions, are the recognized leaders of a school professing to teach the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people. Their sincerity need not be questioned, but, as humble members of the great mass usually designated "the people," we may be pardoned if we avail ourselves of our liberty to criticise the inconsistency of their professions and practices.

The essential characteristics of our scheme of government, thus far, are:

A written constitution, safeguarding the rights of the minority, and by which the majority have agreed to be bound; the distribution of the powers of government into three branches, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial; the independence of each branch within its own sphere; and, finally, fixed limitations upon the whole power of the government. By their constitutions the people have not vested in any of the branches, or in all of the branches of government, all the powers of sovereignty. Some powers have been withheld, to the end that they shall never be exercised at all. This withholding of power is the thing that renders our constitutions and our governments, state and national, limited. Whether the limitation is found in a failure to grant the power, as in the case of the Federal Government, or in express prohibitions of its exercise, as in the case of the State, in either event, the powers of government are bounded, hedged, limited.

Now, in the very nature of things, as a matter of absolute necessity, if constitutional limitations are to be of any value, authority must exist somewhere to decide when these limitations have been passed. This is quite generally conceded. Yet, the exercise of this power by the department of government within whose functions it naturally falls has, from the begin-

ning of our history, occasioned more or less protest. We have always been impatient of restraint, even when self-imposed. If, at a given moment, the accomplishment of a certain object seems desirable, we are prone to reach out for it. If a beneficial end appears in view, we are apt to think the means of attaining it justified. Consequently, when the courts call a halt, and point out, either that the thing itself is forbidden, or that the legislature has violated some constitutional limitation in attaining it, in the time of our disappointment we vent our displeasure against the court. Many of us know too little of our scheme of government to appreciate the court's decision, and many are so constituted as to always believe that what we want is right. We raise an outcry against the result, and proceed to propose our remedies. One will point to the unwritten constitution of Great Britain and the inability of any court to declare invalid an Act of parliament. He concludes that the English people are more free than we because the will of their legislature is supreme. True, parliament is more free than our Congress or state legislature. But that is not necessarily a greater freedom for the people. Parliament may confiscate your goods or your lands, and it has done so. It may pass a bill of attainder, destroying all hereditary rights of the offspring of its victim, and it has repeatedly done it. It may fetter your conscience, and transport you for life or hang you upon the gibbet for daring to worship God according to your own belief, and this power, or "*liberty*" whichever you prefer to call it, parliament has repeatedly exercised. It may make its own definition of treason and change that definition from day to day. It may pass *ex post facto* laws, making penal acts and words that were perfectly lawful when done and spoken, and send you to prison under such laws; and this it has done less than a third of a century ago. Are we to envy the English people such liberty as that? That is the liberty of the government, not the liberty of the governed.

What is there in our system to prevent such hateful legislation as the British Parliament has power to enact and has repeatedly enacted? There is our written constitution. But a written constitution, like any other written agreement, is value-

less without some power to enforce it. If the legislature is to be the sole judge of the constitutionality of its own acts, all constitutional restrictions upon legislative power are a mere waste of time. This is no theoretical speculation. There is probably not a state that has been in the Union ten years whose legislature has not at some time passed an act violative of the state constitution. Congress, likewise, has enacted laws violative of the Federal Constitution. These facts bring us squarely to the inquiry whether there shall exist any means of enforcing constitutional limitations.

Whether a legislative enactment contravenes the constitution is essentially a judicial question. To whomsoever the determination of that question is referred, the persons whose conclusion determines it are, *pro hac vice*, judges. You may constitute the tribunal in any way you will. You may christen it what you please. Call it a committee, a commission, a council, a caucus, or an electorate, the very nature of the function you commit to it makes it a court, and its members judges. The shifting of the responsibility from one tribunal to another is only dodging the issue. The people, by their constitution, have placed certain fetters upon their government. These fetters are at times found inconvenient. They obstruct the freedom of governmental action. They were intended to do so. If they are not to be mere ropes of sand, there must reside somewhere the power and the duty to give effect to their binding force.

Where should this authority reside? The "mossback" of today will tell you that it should reside in the courts; the "progressive" that it belongs with the electorate. He will say "the people," but he means the electorate, a mere minority of the people.

The issue is not altogether new, although the alignment of parties is. The controversy over the power of the judiciary to declare a legislative act void because it contravenes the constitution antedates our Federal Constitution. In the recent work of David K. Watson on the Constitution we find several instances of the exercise of that power by state courts prior to 1789. Perhaps the earliest is *Commonwealth v. Caton*, 4 Call's

Report, 20, in which the court of appeals of Virginia, in 1782, held to be unconstitutional an act of the legislature undertaking to deprive the governor of the pardoning power vested in him by the constitution. This decision seems to have met with the approval of the people of Virginia; and there is a note attached to the report, which, after saying that this is the first case of the kind in the United States, commends the firmness of the judges and says it "will always be applauded, as having incidentally fixed a precedent, whereon a general practice which the people of this country think essential to their rights and liberty has been established."

The "mossbacks" of that time denounced the decision as "unprecedented;" but the "progressives" pointed out that we were making a new era in government under a written constitution whose guaranties must be maintained even against the legislative will. They hailed it as establishing a practice which the people think essential to their liberties.

Two years later a Mayor's Court, in New York, declared a legislative act void. This resulted in a mass convention which put forth an address saying: "That there should be a power vested in the courts of judicature, whereby they might control the supreme legislative power, we think is absurd in itself. Such power in courts would be destructive of liberty, and remove all security of property." The proclamation issued by this town meeting was probably the earliest attempt at a popular recall of judicial decisions. However, the storm blew over, and New York became reconciled to the idea that the courts had power to enforce the constitutional limitations which the people had adopted for the preservation of their liberties.

In 1786, in *Trevitt vs. Wheedon*, the Superior Court of Rhode Island declared unconstitutional an act which made it a crime to refuse to accept the bills of a chartered bank as the equivalent of specie, and denied a jury to one charged with violating the act. The judges who rendered this decision were impeached as criminals, and, although they were not removed from office through the impeachment, they failed of reelection at the expiration of their terms.

What an early start the money trust, corporate power and

## SUCCESSFUL ALUMNI.

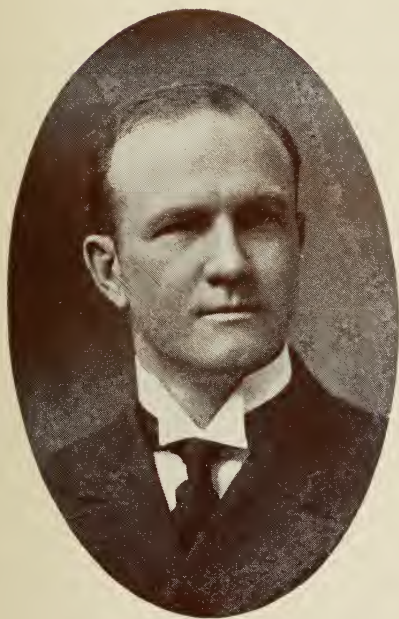
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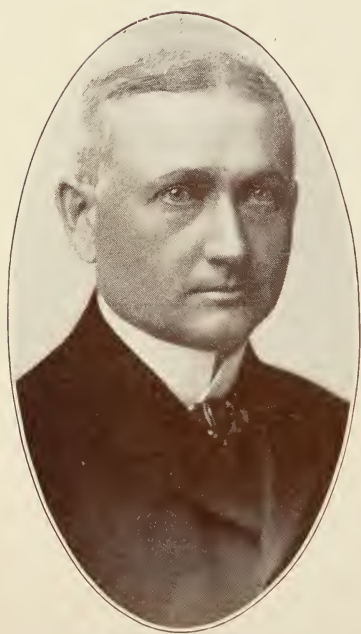
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'95, District Judge, Davenport,  
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special interests got in old Rhode Island! They required no Aldrich currency plan to tighten their grip upon the throats of the people. The legislature chartered a bank and empowered it to emit bills. It then commanded everybody to accept these bills as equivalent to specie. They were not only made legal tender for the payment of debts, but it was a crime to refuse them in current trade or in any way discriminate against them in a business transaction. Then, to put a double leadpipe cinch on the thing, the producer or laborer who should demand gold for what he had to sell was denied a jury trial. The court was "progressive," and enforced and fortified the progress that had been made in the interest of liberty by the colonial charter which then served as a constitution, and which had guaranteed jury trial.

In 1787 the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in *Bayard v. Singleton*, 1 Martin, N. C. 42, declared void an act of the legislature which denied a jury trial in a case involving the ownership of property.

Here are four cases, two in the north and two in the south, in which, prior to the adoption of our Federal Constitution, courts had held legislative acts void because they violated the fundamental law. In Virginia the firmness of the judges was applauded as establishing a practice which the people thought essential to their liberties. In North Carolina there was some criticism, but no outbreak. But in New York a mass convention, and the legislative assembly, denounced the court as a usurper; while in Rhode Island, the judges were impeached, and, though not convicted as criminals, they were promptly retired to private life.

The authority of the courts to declare void acts that contravene the constitution, although debated for more than a century and a quarter, and still denied by some in high places, has become a fixed part of our governmental system, if anything can become fixed by authority and settled practice. If, in support of this authority, I were to cite the declarations of Marshall, of Jay, or of Hamilton, I might be accused of lacking the "progressive" spirit. I shall therefore quote from one, recently deceased after a glorious career, who has been surnamed "The

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People's Judge." In the case of *Smyth v. Ames*, 169 U. S. 466, Mr. Justice Harlan used this language:

"The perpetuity of our institutions and the liberty which is enjoyed under them depend in no small degree upon the power given the judiciary to declare null and void all legislation that is clearly repugnant to the Supreme law of the land."

This power is now so firmly established that we are compelled to recognize it as a part of our system. Shall it continue so? We, the people, have a right to change our constitution at will. We have the right to take this power from the courts if we wish. If this power is withdrawn from the courts, its withdrawal will be simply one manifestation of the rule of the people through the process of amending their constitution. If it is not withdrawn, its retention in the courts is simply another manifestation of the rule of the people in refusing to amend the constitution. In either event, the people rule. Their power is not questioned by any one except those who seek to obtain control over them by deception.

Whether the powers now vested in the judiciary shall continue is not a question of sentiment or emotion. It is intensely practical. If Mr. Justice Harlan, "the people's judge," is correct in saying that "the perpetuity of our institutions and the liberty enjoyed under them depend in no small degree upon the power given the judiciary to declare null and void all legislation that is repugnant to the Supreme law of the land," then it would seem that as a sensible, practical proposition this power ought to be continued.

Indeed, few come forward openly as advocates of the abolition of this judicial function; but a school has sprung up which proposes to destroy it by indirection.

It is seriously proposed to make the tenure of the judicial office subject to termination at any time at the will of the electorate. In another quarter it is proposed to submit decisions of constitutional questions to a referendum vote of the electors. It is argued in support of these proposals that all governmental functionaries, courts included, are the agents of the people, that their highest function is to do the people's bidding, and that whenever they fail to do that, they should be

removed by the sovereign people, or their judgments revised by popular election. This is a new form of "progressiveism." It has a catchy sound, but it ignores alike the frailties of human nature and the purposes of human government.

One exponent of this new thought proclaims that the fear of recall will not influence any judge who is worthy to be a judge. There is much truth in this; for, when the scheme is once firmly established, it will be impossible to find a judge who is worthy to be a judge.

In the days of not very long ago, when the judges universally rode on free passes, the practice was defended by the argument that such a favor would not influence the judge. We do not go upon that theory now. But what folly to take away the temptation of an insignificant favor and substitute the threat of annihilation! When a failure to solve the riddle means that you are to be devoured by the sphinx, the wise man, who has some regard for his continued existence, will not essay the task. When the judge is to be hauled off the bench and devoured, so to speak, whenever he errs in his guess as to which is the popular side of the controversy, only the desperate who have nothing to lose by the adventure, or who have great confidence in their ability to guess the winning horse, will take the risk of recall.

It is not a question of making demi-gods of our judges. Opposition to the recall is not based on the theory that judges never make mistakes, or even that they are incapable of corruption. Perfection is not a human quality, and, in point of morality, it may be conceded that judges are not superior to the general average of our enlightened citizens. It is simply a practical question. Which way are we likely to get the best judges? Shall we give them a measure of independence, or shall they be mere servile tools of the dominant political faction of the moment?

Popular sovereignty is not involved. Throughout our whole history the people have ruled. No issue, political, economic, or industrial, has ever arisen since the foundation of our government that has not been determined according to the will of the people. The importation of slaves, the establishment of free

territories, territorial expansion across the continent, the whole slavery question, State sovereignty, the preservation of the Union, reconstruction, enfranchisement of the negro, resumption of specie payments, pensions, money standards, control of railroads; as we glance back over our history we cannot find one of them that has been determined otherwise than by and according to the will of the people.

It took time and travail to determine some of these issues. But the very purpose of every constitutional limitation is to prevent hasty action, and protect against the capricious transitory will of the majority. These limitations are upon the theory that there is a sacred thing called "Justice," which is liable to be ignored from time to time by the majority. They are self imposed restraints upon the political activities of the people. They are intended to interpose obstacles, which can be removed only through a process of amendment which shall take time, and afford opportunity for deliberate, rather than hasty, action.

Advocating these constitutional limitations in the *Federalist*, Madison replied to the criticism that they implied a reflection on the people, by saying that all government is a reflection upon the people. If the people were all angels we should need no government whatever.

It is because we are not angels (and most of us are in no hurry to become such) that we need government. The prime object of government is, not that we the people may govern, but that we the people may be properly governed. If there were no need for a government *of* the people there would be no opportunity for a government *by* the people. Governments are not instituted for the benefit of the governors, but for the benefit of the governed. This truth, pronounced self-evident by the declaration of independence, is commonly lost sight of by certain leaders of our day who base their theories of popular sovereignty upon the enjoyment of the governing function as a right, rather than the benefits of government to the governed.

The whole matter is, and ought to be, a practical question. For more than one hundred and twenty years the people have ruled. They have determined the destiny of the nation at every

stage of its existence. They have amended their constitutions at pleasure. They have not only ruled, but they have ruled so well, that they now find time dragging heavy upon their hands for want of something beneficial to do for themselves. For want of another issue they are proposing to themselves the question whether they shall destroy the instrumentalities by which they have ruled successfully for more than a century, and take up the job barehanded, not because they have failed in the use of these instrumentalities, or in the results achieved, but solely because it is their right to dispense with them if they wish.

Now, as a practical question, the only instrument which the ingenuity of man has been able to devise for the administration of justice, and the enforcement of constitutional limitations is the court. While there has never been a time when the judiciary was entirely free from the influence of popular opinion, yet the founders of our system were thoroughly convinced that means should be provided for the independence of the institution. The people, in the adoption of the federal constitution, and the several state constitutions, have provided some measure of independence for the judiciary. In so doing the people have acknowledged their own liability to go astray under the influence of transitory emotion. As a part of the scheme of government of themselves by themselves, they have taken measures to protect themselves from themselves. They are now asked to throw away this protection. This is the issue presented by those who now propose to turn back the clock to the era of a dependent judiciary.

The program is not progressive. It is reactionary. A dependent judiciary, one subject to the will of the sovereign, is an ancient institution, rather than a modern one. It was one of the grievances alleged against King John by his barons. It was only partially remedied by Magna Charta. Some guaranties of the independence of the judiciary were obtained at the time of the revolution of 1688, but they required additional strengthening as late as the beginning of the 19th century. In the melancholy history of the misgovernment of Ireland, the immediate engine of oppression was always the judge who was

dependent for his place on the will of his sovereign. Whether you call him Jeffreys or Norbury, the hanging judge, whose name is a blot upon the pages of history, has always been a dependent judge.

But you may say that in these instances the sovereign was a monarch, and what you are proposing is to make the judges subject to the will of a sovereign people. Here again, you are recommending a discredited experiment. There never was a judiciary closer to the people, or more subject to their control, than the revolutionary tribunal of France. That court invariably delivered the judgment that best pleased the multitude for the moment. Let me read you from Guizot a description of the workings of that Court:

“The judges sat with pistols ready to hand; the president cast his eyes over the lists for the day and called upon the accused. ‘Dorival, do you know anything of the conspiracy?’ ‘No!’ ‘I expected that you would make that reply; but it won’t succeed. Bring another.’ ‘Champigny, are you not an ex-noble?’ ‘Yes.’ ‘Bring another.’ ‘Guidreville, are you a priest?’ ‘Yes, but I have taken the oath.’ ‘You have no right to say any more. Another.’ ‘Menil, were you not a domestic of the ex-constitutional Menou?’ ‘Yes!’ ‘Another.’ ‘Vely, were you not architect for Madame?’ ‘Yes, but I was disgraced in 1789.’ ‘Another, ‘Gondrecourt, is not your father-in-law at the Luxembourg?’ ‘Yes.’ ‘Another,’ ‘Durfort, were you not in the body-guard?’ ‘Yes, but I was dismissed in 1789?’ ‘Another.’

So the examination went on. The questions, the answers, the judgment, the condemnation, were all simultaneous. The juries did not leave the hall; they gave their opinions with a word or a look. Sometimes errors were evident in the lists. ‘I am not accused,’ exclaimed a prisoner one day. ‘No matter; what is thy name? See, it is written now. Another.’ M. de Loizerolles perished under the name of his father. Jokes were mingled with the sentences. The Marechale de Mouchy was old, and did not reply to questions of President Dumas. ‘The citoyenne is deaf (sourde),’ said the registrar; ‘Put down that she has conspired secretly (sourdement),’ replied Dumas. It be-

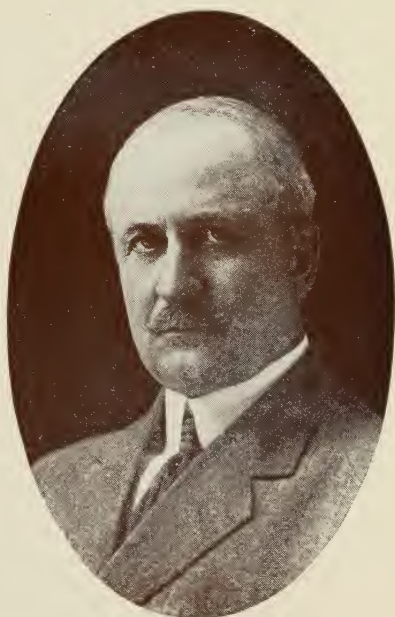
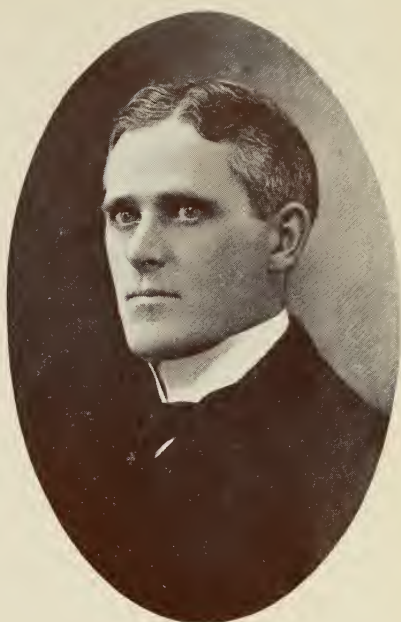
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# **VARSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD, 1913.**

Top Row — Walworth, Dierkes, Showalter, Hanley, Jones, Reel, Young, Setz, Coach Miller.  
 2nd Row — Black, Casey, Stapleton, Kamanski, Shannon, Hall, Coady.  
 3rd Row — Pitts, Reenan, Miller, Captain Warren, Parker, McCarthy, Flood.

came necessary to forbid Fourruier-Tinville to send more than sixty victims a day to the scaffold. 'Things go well, and see the heads fall like slates with my file-firing; the next decade we shall do better still, I shall want at least four hundred and fifty.'

The term "decade" did not mean a period of ten years. It was simply ten days, a division of time which the revolutionists had adopted when they abolished the week.

It may be suggested that such excess is possible only with the people of unusually excitable temperament, and even with them only in case of a revolution resulting from a long era of oppression. But our people have been so long accustomed to self government, and we are so much less excitable than the French, that we are not likely to write any such bloody page of history. The difference is simply one of degree. No matter how phlegmatic our dispositions may be, we know too well that the best of us are liable to lose our heads under the influence of strong passion and real or supposed provocation. The people of England are usually regarded as conservative and cool headed, but they have furnished us an illustration of the terrible wrongs and excesses that may be committed under the stress of transitory passion, and particularly where the multitude have, for the time being, acquired a dominant influence over the Courts of Justice. Read Macaulay's description of judicial procedure in the time of Charles the Second, while the people were under the influence of the passion and bigotry excited by the popish plot of Titus Oates. In the whole history of England there was probably never a time when the mass of those who composed the majority of the people exercised a more direct influence upon the judiciary. The King was discredited, suspected and powerless. Shaftesbury and Buckingham were not merely the power behind the throne. They were the power above the throne. Oates was a bribed and purchased perjurer, and the judges knew it. Nevertheless, they sent innocent men to the scaffold by the score in response to the popular clamor evidenced by the multitude who swarmed in and about the courts, hooting the defendants and their witnesses and applauding every verdict of guilty.

In our own country we have not always been free from outbreaks of passion, less virulent to be sure, than those in England and France, but yet of sufficient violence to threaten the administration of justice. I have mentioned the case of Trevitt v. Wheedon, on account of which the judges of the Superior Court of Rhode Island were impeached because they held void an act denying a jury trial in contravention of the colonial charter which was then serving as a constitution for the State. Let me give you a later instance.

When the good people of our neighboring state of Iowa framed their constitution, they prescribed the manner in which that constitution might be amended. In 1882, by a considerable majority, they voted the adoption of an amendment prohibiting the manufacture for sale, selling or keeping for sale as a beverage any intoxicating liquors, including ale, wine and beer. In a case that went to the Supreme Court of that State within a few months after the special election, it was found that the amendment had not been proposed in the manner required by the constitution, and it was therefore held that the amendment had never been constitutionally adopted. A great outcry was made against the court. The leading organ of the dominant political party demanded the retirement of the judges as fast as their terms of office should expire, and the program of official decapitation was carried out to the limit. After due vengeance had been wreaked upon the judges, the people of that great State finally recognized that the court had simply obeyed the sovereign mandate of the people in giving effect to the constitution adopted by that people, and, to-day, after nearly thirty years from the rendition of the judgment, you cannot find a corporal's guard in the State of Iowa who believes that the decision was other than a legal and righteous enforcement of the people's constitution. Had an election been held for the purpose of recalling these judges immediately after they had rendered that decision, it is a moral certainty that not one of them would have completed his term of office. Had there been a referendum vote upon the correctness of their decision, it is equally certain that their judgment would have been overruled. Yet, in either event, the consideration which would have con-

trolled such election, would not have been the legal correctness of the decision, but the wish of the people upon the concrete issue of prohibition. During the thirty years since that decision was rendered it has at all times been open to the people of Iowa to so change their constitution as to provide a different and easier method of amendment. They have not seen fit to do that. As a general or an abstract proposition they have preferred to retain the original plan of amendment, but if they had had an opportunity to vote a recall of the judges, or a revision of their judgment at any time within five years of the date of its rendition, the Court would have been overturned and the Constitution would have been left meaningless.

It must inevitably be so in every instance where either of these methods is adopted for the purpose of changing or controlling judicial action. On a vote to recall the judges, or to revise their judgment, the true interpretation of the constitution or the law will not be the dominant or controlling consideration. There is bound to be a certain personal element in the contest, or a certain party element. The decision will turn, not upon a consideration of the law, but upon *argumenta ad homines*. Then, as public sentiment again changes, as the pendulum swings back to the other side, and other decisions are rendered in accordance with the last popular pronouncement, the judges will be again recalled, or their decisions again revised by popular vote, and again the decision will turn, not upon the constitution or the law, but upon the personal and political equations entering into the contest. The result must inevitably be that, without any change in the written constitution, or any change in the written law, what was law one day is anarchy the next.

There is no question of the power of the people to adopt these proposed remedies. They can have the recall and the revision if they wish, but such changes inevitably mean the end of a government of law and the beginning of a government of impulse.

A distinguished citizen of your community, in advocating the recall in a recent speech in Omaha, declared that under the recall system there would be no danger of not finding people

to take office, but that you will get a different kind of officers and that is all. Reflect upon this prophesy for a moment. Why will you get a different kind of officer? Under the present system the people have the right and the power to choose whom they will to fill the office, and have exercised that power. There is only one limitation upon their selection and that is the unwillingness of some to accept office. Now if the adoption of the recall system is going to give you a different kind of official, how will it accomplish that result? It is certain that the scheme will not make office more attractive and thereby extend the field from which the people may choose. It can only give you a different kind of official by excluding from public place every man who has sufficient regard for his own good name to make him unwilling to take the risk of disgrace through a conscientious adherence to justice and the law. If the recall will give you a different kind of official, it can do it only by denying you the opportunity to choose one who, when elected, is willing to offend what may seem to be the dominant opinion of the moment because the dominant transitory opinion is not in accordance with the law of the land. In this way you may get a different character of official, but you will certainly not improve the administration of the office.

The question before the country to-day is not whether the people shall rule; it is how they shall rule. The people have always ruled this country and it is to be supremely hoped that they always will. Leaders and bosses have arisen, and had their day, and have fallen, but no boss has ever exercised a control of public affairs save as he was able to convince the electorate that what he advocated was right. There never was a successful boss, or one who maintained his prestige for any considerable period of time, who did not proclaim himself the most humble servitor of the popular will. This was true half a century ago when old Simon Cameron admonished his son Don, "If you wish to be a leader you must follow the people a little bit in advance." It is equally so to-day when your own distinguished citizen defines a leader as one who goes in the same direction with the people but a little faster.

How shall the people rule? Shall it be in accordance with

some established standards adopted by them securing the stability of their rule, guarantying justice and protection to the minority and the weak and those wanting in influence? Shall the people continue to hold themselves bound by constitutional limitations, which may, at times, and under special conditions, appear inconvenient, but which their deliberate judgment recognizes as necessary for the establishment of justice and the insuring of domestic tranquility; or shall the constitutional limitations be thrown to the wind? Shall the people no longer recognize any self-imposed restraints? Shall justice be administered according to the popular clamor of the moment? Shall all legal rules be abolished, and shall we have a government without a constitution, without restraint, without limitation, under which what is right one day may be wrong the next, what is virtue to-day may be crime to-morrow, not merely according to our changed notions of right and wrong, but because of different conditions under which we may be called upon to decide the same problems. This is the real question now before the people. Not shall they rule, but how shall they rule? The adoption or rejection of the proposed recall of judges and referendum of judicial decisions will definitely and for all time answer whether we are to have a constitutional government, administering justice according to law, and subject to lawful restraint, or whether we are to have a chaotic condition under which neither life, liberty nor property will be secure, and each man's right to overthrow his adversary shall depend upon the momentary impulse of the majority of the electorate. Recall your judges by popular election, recall their decisions in the same way, and you may as well make a bonfire of your constitutions and your statutes, and in one wild orgy abandon the purposes for which constitutions have been ordained by the people, such as establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility, providing for the common defense, promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

## ALUMNI ORGANIZATION.

\*M. J. Scott, M. D.



SINCE graduating from the College of Medicine in 1903 I have often wondered what would be the best plan for getting the alumni together to take a more active interest in the university's welfare. In the earlier days, before the graduates had a chance to establish themselves, it would have been unreasonable to expect much alumni help, save perhaps through co-operation in sending students to the school, but now that the graduates are so numerous and, on the whole, so prosperous, it would seem that a suitable time for concerted action has come. I am sure that Creighton alumni will not be less interested in their alma mater than are the graduates of other schools in their institutions. Who has not been edified by the deep-seated, exuberant, almost boisterous interest shown by men from Harvard and Yale and Pennsylvania and Stanford and Michigan (to mention only a few of the better known schools), when there was even half a chance to show their loyalty to their alma mater? With what evident relish they assemble whenever opportunity offers, and yell themselves hoarse for the old school. Nor does their enthusiasm exhaust itself in yelling. When the glee club makes its annual trip, it may count upon the hearty support of the old students, whether they be few or many, and the athletic contests are followed with a devotion which proves that the old varsity spirit is as strong as ever. And yet what better reason have these men to rejoice in their school than we in ours? True, their institutions are larger, but their beginnings were quite as humble as Creighton's and few of them have experienced a more rapid or more substantial growth than has our own institution. Not one of them owes its origin to nobler motives than those which prompted the Creighton family to found and endow the univer-

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\*Medicine, '03, Chief Surgeon, St. James' Hospital, Butte, Montana.

sity which bears their name. Anyone who has witnessed a real varsity reunion must have been thrilled at the sight of gray-haired old men who joined in the merry-making with all the enthusiasm of foot-ball rooters on the side lines. I feel that we really should have more of this spirit among our Creighton graduates. Our school is now thirty-five years old, its alumni number nearly two thousand, its student body more than a thousand, and united we could accomplish great things.

The most casual visitor to any of the better known institutions of learning will be impressed by the evidence on every side of alumni devotion, for, wherever he goes, he will find fences, gates, arches, buildings, libraries, scientific equipment which have been given as tokens of love for their alma mater by members of the alumni associations. True, most of these gifts are too costly for the individual Creighton alumnus, but what the individual might find onerous, the entire body of alumni should find easy.

No doubt there are those who, without giving the matter any serious reflection look upon it in a peculiar light, feeling within themselves that the institution is rich, that it has ample means for its work and is not in need of any further assistance and possibly even feeling that any assistance that any of us could afford would be such a trivial matter to the university as to be of no consequence. This is, I am sure, a very mistaken way to feel. As well for Harvard men to feel that Harvard was endowed by John Harvard and that therefore there was no need of help from Harvard graduates. John Harvard's gift to the institution which bears his name was two hundred and sixty books from his private library and four hundred pounds in money, or about \$2,000. Surely Harvard would never have become the great institution it is today without the loyal support of Harvard men. Even now when the institution's foundation amounts to more than twenty-four million dollars it would be impossible to continue the university's operation without the large gifts which come each year from alumni, mindful of the wants of their alma mater. And so with other schools, their alumni are a never-failing source, not only of co-operation in all that makes for varsity success, but also of financial help.

Creighton's endowment admittedly exceeds many times over the private fortune of any individual alumnus but the financial burden which the school must bear is also many times heavier than that which falls upon any individual graduate. From the annual reports of our universities we learn that education is becoming more and more an expensive process and a university which would keep abreast of the times must have at its command large sums of money. For instance, the report from Yale shows that with an endowment running well up into the millions of dollars the university faced a deficit last year and this experience is by no means rare even among the larger and more richly endowed universities. We should consider resources in the light of obligations, and thus measured, Creighton's endowment is far from sufficient for the large service which she is fitted to render.

Ezra Cornell did for Cornell University what the Creightons did for our school, and I am sure that Creighton graduates have the same feeling toward our university that Cornell graduates have shown toward theirs. It occurs to me that what we need most at present is some system or some organization through which we can show our regard for our alma mater.

When Mrs. Edward Creighton established the College of Arts out of respect for her husband's unfulfilled desire, she could scarcely have conceived of the large growth which these latter days have brought to the university, nor would it have made any difference; she saw a need and strove to fill it, trusting the future to provide for other days. Without in any respect detracting from the full measure of glory which this noble woman deserves, we should not forget that the larger growth of these latter days is due to the munificence of him whom we were all glad to know as the Count, for without his generosity the institution could never have progressed as it has. He has gone to his reward, but the labor of love which he resigned when strength failed, we should not allow to languish. Out of reverence for his memory, if for no other reason, we ought to see to it that the university upon which he bestowed a portion of his wealth does not fall behind in these strenuous days of educational struggle. On all sides we see state legislatures

generously bestowing appropriations upon state schools and independent schools are as much in need of assistance as are institutions supported by the public.

Since leaving Omaha a few years ago, I have noticed with the deepest satisfaction, on each return visit, how fast the university is developing and with what solidity it seems to be growing. It appears to me, too, that the spirit of the students is changing. In my time the medical college was apparently a separate school, having no visible connection with the university. There was no university spirit and many of the students made the entire course without knowing enough about the College of Arts or even about the other professional schools to give a stranger an intelligent idea as to how the Arts department or the professional departments came into being or how they were conducted. This has changed now, and the colleges of medicine, law, dentistry and pharmacy seem to be component parts of the university; the students have more 'varsity spirit, and I think I see the beginning of a rapid movement forward which spells prosperity for the school. The fact that the enrollment has more than doubled in the past ten years and that last year, counting the Summer Session, there were 1194 students enrolled, gives promise of a larger growth and a wider influence than any of us dreamed of even so lately as 1903, when I graduated.

Running over the list of medical graduates, of whom there are now more than five hundred, I feel sure that many of the fellows would be glad to co-operate in any scheme that promised a large measure of helpfulness for the institution. Though the other professional colleges are not so old as the medical, no doubt many of their graduates would be glad to help, and certainly among the Arts alumni there should be a veritable host of loyal supporters for anything that makes for university progress. It impresses me that we could do much for the university by forming an organization which would include the graduates of all the schools together with such non-graduates as were in attendance long enough to be identified with the institution. The various colleges could still retain their own organizations for closer companionship and special helps, but

why not have one big alumni association in which we could all mingle on the common plane of devotion to the university. If the step seemed wise, we could do as, for instance, was done at the University of California, namely incorporate, adopt a constitution and by-laws, elect our officers and map out a definite program of university help. Then we could work together every year in sending to the university as many desirable new students as possible, and perhaps, once we were organized, we could devise some practical method of rendering substantial financial assistance.

Three of my classmates, Messrs. John T. Smith, William J. Coad and Thomas J. McShane, had a scheme which seemed to deserve success, but for some reason or other, nothing ever came of it so far as I know. They would have had each alumnus pledge to give annually a certain amount of money, the exact amount to be left to the subscriber, and the pledges to impose no legal obligation. At the time they submitted this proposition there were not nearly so many graduates as now, nor had the university its present bright prospects. Now that we alumni are so numerous and the university has made such substantial progress, I feel that it would be an ideal time to organize a general university alumni association. Not much time will be required from any of the organizers, and the financial outlay may be whatever we choose to make it. Thanks to the COURIER which, as I understand is sent every two weeks to the alumni gratis, we have a means of communication without expense. Surely the time is ripe for this general forward movement, and I shall be glad if other alumni, eager to see the institution advance, come forward with suggestions as to how we should proceed. To my mind the important consideration is not so much whose plan we adopt, or whether we adopt the plan of any particular alumnus, but the matter of all important moment is our adoption of some plan and the immediate undertaking of an organization whose accomplishments for the university will be so substantial that we shall all have reason to congratulate ourselves upon our participation.

## ON THE CONTINENT.

\*Arthur C. Wakely, B. Litt.



TO CROSS the English Channel from the White Cliffs of Dover to Ostend in Belgium, takes about three hours. Bleriot, the French aviator, flew across in his bi-plane in a little over an hour. As the ladies were the only ones in our party who had wings, we took the boat. Ostend derives its reputation, partly from the fact that it is a favorite landing place for tourists, and partly because it is a fashionable bathing resort, and contains a great many gambling joints, promoted and fostered by King Leopold of Belgium in his lifetime. Belgium with its old towns Namur, Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, Louvain, Bruges, etc., is replete with history. The average tourist cannot visit all of them, but he should not fail to see Bruges. Dear old Bruges! The Venice of the North, with its Quai Vert, its moss-covered canals, its milk-carts driven with dogs, its narrow, clean streets, its pretty lace-makers sitting at the doors, the while the old men keep a watchful eye on the children, who unlike most we met, seemed to be too proud to beg for a penny.

Speaking of streets, those of Bruges are cleaner than Omaha sidewalks at their cleanest. Here and there were signs "Please do not spit on the *streets*," the italics are mine. The spitting habit, by the way, seems to be almost peculiar to Americans, who have cultivated it with more assiduity and precision than any other nation in the world; and many Americans greatly miss the large two-story brass cuspidors always in evidence in our native hostleries.

Of all the old Flemish cities, Bruges best preserves its medieval aspect, and for this reason is the most interesting to the American tourist. The records of its city council go back

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\*Occasional lecturer, Creighton College of Law.

to the 12th century. During the middle ages it attained its commercial supremacy, and with the exception of Venice, it was the wealthiest city in Europe. Its imports and exports were varied and immense. It was in close touch with the sea-ports of England, and the merchant princes of every large European city had agents there. Although now perhaps fifteen miles from the sea coast, in the middle ages ocean vessels could, by using the canals, discharge their cargoes in the very heart of the city. As Venice rose, Bruges declined, and Antwerp waxed great.

The civic center of these Belgium cities is the Town Hall, the market place, or public square. That of Bruges was finished in 1387. Like all of these Flemish cities, Bruges has its belfry. Permission to erect these belfries was considered a great privilege, and was generally extorted with difficulty from the representative of the ruling power, and Flanders had many Spanish, Austrian and French. These belfries were for use as well as ornament. From their great height they commanded a wide view of the adjacent country, and when hostile armies appeared, the tocsin gave warning of their approach. The Belfry of Bruges was begun in 1291 and completed about 1393. It was a venerable building when Columbus discovered America. It ascends in three beautiful stories. At the top has been placed a set of chimes, the most melodious I have ever heard. Artists have painted the beauties of Bruges and poets have sung its praises. Longfellow sojourned there in 1846, and his stay inspired one of his most beautiful poems: The Belfry of Bruges.

“As the summer morn was breaking, on that lofty tower I stood  
And the world threw off the darkness, like the weeds of  
widowhood.

I beheld the pageants splendid that adorned those days of old;  
Stately dames, like queens attended, knights who wore the  
Fleece of Gold;

Lombard and Venetian merchants with deep-laden argosies;  
Ministers from twenty nations; more than regal pomp and  
ease;

I beheld the gentle Mary, hunting with her hawk and hound.

I beheld the Flemish weavers, with Namur and Juliers bold,  
Marching homeward from the bloody battle of the Spurs  
of Gold;  
Saw the fight at Minnewater, saw the White Hoods moving  
west,  
Saw great Artevelde victorious scale the Golden Dragon's  
nest."

We stopped at the Hotel du Commerce, whose history is a part of Bruges. It was built in 1600 by Don Juan de Peralta, born at Bruges in 1549, of Spanish parentage. In 1715 the place was bought by the Guild of the Brokers, and transformed into a Commercial Court under the reign of the Empress Maria Theresa. Belgium was then an appanage of Austria. After the Battle of Fleurus in 1795, the French republicans took possession of Belgium and the "Cour de Commerce" was sold as national property and again used as a Commercial Court. The building was so large that part was changed into a hotel, and naturally called the "Hotel du Commerce," all of which shows there is something in a name. Since 1802 it has been conducted successively by the grand-father, his son and his son. Longfellow lived at this hotel and there wrote the poem from which we have quoted. His room is always shown to Americans. The balustrade of the principal staircase is ornamented with a large goose at each step—the goose being the tutelary bird of the city. Memling is the principal painter of Bruges. Caxton, the first English printer, lived there as a merchant from 1477 till 1494. Rubens lived there for some time, and we visited the quaint old house in which he lived.

Three hours on the train takes you from Bruges to Brussels, Belgium's capital, and one of the most attractive cities in Europe. Like other Flemish cities, it has its civic center, the public square, called La Grand' Place. There is a Maison du Roi, four stories high, and one of the finest examples of mediaeval Gothic architecture in Europe. Adjoining it in La Grand' Place are various buildings of the different confraternities and guilds, erected during the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, ranging from three to five stories in height, and pro-

fusely ornamented with carvings, emblems and statuary, indicative of the particular guild by which they were erected. For example, the Maison des Brasseurs, the Guild Hall of the Brewers; Maison des Bateliers, that of the Skippers; Maison des Archers, that of the Bowmen; Maison des Menuisiers and Tonneliers, that of the Carpenters and Coopers, existing reminders of the power and wealth of these fraternities of the middle ages. The different Guild Halls immediately adjoin one another. The square itself is occupied principally by fruit and flower stands. From the second story of one of these buildings in the Grand' Place, thirty of the nobility of the land, including Count d'Egbont and Count Hoorn, walked onto a scaffold where they were beheaded by order of the cruel Duke of Alva. The struggle of the Low Countries against the power and persecution of Spain, presents one of the bloodiest pages of history. The Palace of Justice, has been recently completed at a cost of \$8,000,000. It covers an area of twenty-two acres, and is said to be the largest building erected in the 19th century. It occupies an elevated position, and from it a fine view is had of the city with its magnificent parks and boulevards.

A ride of fifteen miles through the fields of grain and through the forest of Soignes, whose trees seem to interlace above you and to form grand cathedral arches, takes you to the field of Waterloo.

“There was a sound of revelry by night,  
And Belgium's capital had gathered then  
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright  
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;  
A thousand hearts beat happily, and when,  
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,  
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again,  
And all went merry as a marriage bell—  
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell.”

It was Wellington's summons to Waterloo.

You reach first the little village of Waterloo, a few one or two story houses, situated principally on either side of the main road. You visit (now a tavern) the house in which Wel-

lington spent the night preceding June 18, 1815. He returned to this house the evening of the 18th, and from it dispatched the news of his victory. While doing it, Gordon, his favorite aide-de-camp, was dying in the adjoining room. We saw the room in which Wellington slept, the bed he occupied, the chair in which he sat, and the table on which he wrote the news of his victory. It was also here that the wounded Prince of Orange was taken.

Almost across the street is the Church of Waterloo, originally a chapel, finished in 1689. Belgium then belonged to Spain. In 1816 and 1817 many inscriptions were placed in the chapel, dedicated to the victims of the battle. In 1823 the church was rebuilt, and in 1855 still further added to. Many memorial tablets and inscriptions on the walls of the church commemorate the dead of all the nations. A marble bust of the Duke of Wellington occupies the most prominent position. It was near here, at Mount Saint-Jean, that Victor Hugo, in 1861, wrote his famous chapter on Waterloo in his novel, *Les Misérables*. We next visited the old Chateau of Hogoumont—half castle and half farm—and within and around whose walls six thousand men perished. Here was stationed Jerome Bonaparte, Napoleon's younger brother, who married, much to the Emperor's disgust, Betsy Patterson of Baltimore. Prince Jerome attacked the fortress of Hogoumont, for such it proved to be, and within which were the English. Part of the old buildings are still standing. These are surrounded by an orchard wall of solid stone about eight feet high, and I should judge eighteen inches thick. In the walls you still see plainly many loopholes from which the English fired. In front of this orchard wall, there was then, and there still is a dense hedge, which effectually conceals the wall, the existence of which was unknown to the French at the beginning of the engagement. This fact proved of immense benefit to the English. The ground in front of this wall was, in 1815, covered with many trees. There is not a vestige of them left. Within the walls you see evidences of many graves, and a few tombstones with names and inscriptions. Within them also is a little chapel, part of the old chateau. Here some of the wounded were carried. It caught fire

during the battle and shows plainly the effects of the flames. Over the door on the inside, is a blackened crucifix. The fire stopped at this very point, and it is said all who sought this shelter were saved. Very near the chapel is the famous well, into which it is said three hundred corpses were thrown after the battle. Some say they were thrown in too quickly and that in the night succeeding the battle, groans were heard issuing from it. That part of the well visible is of a square brickwork rising perhaps eight feet above the ground, and protected by a light railing. It certainly looks old. The original castle or fortified part of the farm has almost entirely disappeared, and the ruins are becoming less each year. The door at which we entered shows plainly the indentations of bullets and cannon balls. Very near Hogoumont you come to the huge pyramid or cone made of earth. It is about 150 feet high. It was commenced in 1823 and finished in 1826, the earth being carried up or around it in carts. At its summit has been placed the Lion of Waterloo, cast in iron. The monument looks like an Egyptian pyramid. While it commands a view of the battle field, it is by no means imposing. It is said that when Wellington visited the scene a few years after the battle, he exclaimed: "They have spoiled my battle field." At the Hotel du Musee, at the foot of the monument, you will see a collection of arms, accouterments, coins, etc., unearthed from time to time from this historic ground. Nearby are monuments erected by the various nations which participated in the battle; that of France, a wounded eagle, is the most striking.

One hundred years ago this very year, Napoleon won his last battle against the allies—at Dresden. His remains after resting from 1821 in their tomb at St. Helena, under six feet of solid rock, were by the Prince of Joinville, and through the good offices of Queen Victoria, exhumed in 1843 and buried in the Hotel des Invalides, a home for aged and disabled soldiers, in the heart of Paris. The remains of the Iron Duke repose in the crypt of St. Paul's, London, in a gorgeous tomb moulded from the captured cannon of Waterloo.



FRANK A. FURAY, Arts '93. Born—December 12, 1874.  
Died—November 4, 1913.



**WILLIAM J. COAD, Arts '99, Vice-President, Packers National Bank, South Omaha.  
Recently Appointed Member of Omaha Water Board.**

## CURRENCY REFORM.

\*William J. Coad, A. B., LL. B.



ONE day last fall a thoroughly responsible farmer called at a country bank and desired to borrow five thousand dollars, for which he offered to give as security live stock worth three times the amount of the loan. He was informed, much to the disappointment of the banker, as well as the customer, that the bank had no more funds to loan, that there was a scarcity of money in the country. "What kind of finance is this country affording," demanded the inquisitive mind of the thinking farmer. "They say I have seventy-five thousand dollars of wealth represented by a well improved and unincumbered farm, splendid live stock, the personal property alone being easily convertible at four times the amount of the loan desired; that money is merely the medium of exchange for something of value, and yet I am unable to obtain any of the medium of exchange."

The situation pictured by the farmer illustrates the lack of adequate facilities for converting liquid assets into available circulating, debt-paying media, when necessary, which is the principal defect in our present banking system.

There is, in the United States, a limited amount of what is called the medium of exchange. This medium of exchange is made up partly of gold, partly of silver, the balance being national bank notes, secured by government bonds called currency. The amount of this money is of a permanent and fixed nature and is ordinarily sufficient for all purposes of exchange. It has, however, no elasticity, that is, capability of expanding. There are periods each year in our financial activity, such as is illustrated in the case of the farmer, at times of unusual demand for money, when there is not sufficient to meet the demands of the people. This condition is absolutely unwarranted

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\*Arts, '99; LL. B. Harvard, '04; Vice-President of Packers National Bank, South Omaha.

in a country possessing assets of fixed and certain values in the scales of the world's demand.

It was not, however, until the panic of 1907 that the people of this country seemed to realize the urgency of a change in our monetary system. At that time the country was enjoying unusual prosperity. The sudden scarcity of money, the consequent curtailment of credit, thereupon caused the unnecessary sacrifice of property, and disaster to the business world. It is conceded by all writers on financial matters that there is no excuse for such condition in our financial world. The question, however, of how best to make the change, what system seems safest to adopt, has divided the nation into several schools.

During the years succeeding 1907 no remedy was offered other than the Aldrich bill (fathered by Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island), a system proposed and received with considerable favor by a large number of bankers of this country. This bill had for its chief object, in times of money stringency, the creation of new currency, secured not by government bonds, as at present, but by such assets as the promissory note of the farmer and that secured in turn by assets owned by him.

The plan proposed by the Aldrich bill would have given the desired relief in providing an elastic currency. By this means the country banker could have sent the farmer's note and mortgage to a central bank, provided for in the Aldrich plan, and in exchange received new money called asset currency. This new medium of exchange, instead of being secured by government bonds, would be secured by the guaranty of the local bank and also the mortgage on the farmer's live stock. As the danger of inflation is equally as great as the danger of stringency in the money market, provision in the Aldrich bill was made by which the asset currency would be quickly retired after the unusual demand for money had subsided. However, as the Aldrich plan provided for the election of the officers of the central bank by the votes of all the banks, fear arose lest the great power vested in the central bank would eventually be controlled by the Wall street interests.

The currency bill now pending in Congress, and approved by the President, adopted many of the features of the Aldrich

bill; but yet with great care and in no uncertain manner attempts to divorce the control of the money market from the Wall street interests. Briefly, the bill now in Congress contemplates the creation of twelve national reserve banks, to be located in various parts of the country, and transacting business with none other than the national banks. The present national banking laws compel all national banks to keep in reserve a certain percentage of their deposits, and permit the banks to keep part of that reserve with national banks in the larger cities. The function of the national reserve banks will be to receive and keep five per cent of the reserve required of the national banks. The government will have control of all these reserve banks by means of a Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President. It is estimated that under this plan the Reserve Banks will have under their control about seven hundred million dollars, of which two-thirds can be loaned to the depositing banks. The Reserve Bank can then under certain requirements create additional money based entirely upon the assets the depositing bank may offer for the purpose of obtaining such expansion of credit. This, of course, is the primary purpose of the bill. The creation of new money, secured by approved collateral, during such periods as commerce and trade may demand, and issued in the regular course of trade without being attended with any unnecessary alarm, is the only means by which the future growth and continued prosperity of the country can be assured. The country banker must be assured, as a matter of right, that he can obtain additional currency when needed, just as the responsible merchant must feel that he can obtain credit at his bank when the occasion demands.

Under the Aldrich plan the central bank would be managed by a Board of Directors elected by all the bankers of the country having stock in the bank. The bill in its present form has, however, met with considerable opposition, not on account of the general scheme of creating currency secured by assets, but principally for the reason it provides for government control.

In other words, the principal difference between this Federal Reserve Board and a central bank is that the central bank would be controlling its own investments, whereas the Federal

Reserve Board with no money invested controls and manages the investments of others.

As a result of the discussion of the currency reform since the panic of 1907 I venture to say that the situation happily has resolved itself into two distinct schools, the followers of the plan proposed in the Aldrich bill and in the present bill, but both agreeing upon many essential features.

The Aldrich plan provided for the creation of currency secured by assets of the country, just as the present bill provides. The Aldrich plan provided for a central bank, with branches; the present bill contemplates twelve different banks, but with power vested in a central board similar to the power the Aldrich central bank was clothed with. Both the Aldrich and the present bills compelled all the national banks to subscribe to the capital stock of the Reserve banks to be created; likewise both plans made provision by which all national banks should deposit a certain percentage of their deposits with the new banks. However, one of the essential features of the present bill, in the creation of new currency, is the retirement of the national bank notes secured by government bonds.

Under the present law there are outstanding seven hundred million dollars of national bank notes, secured by an equal amount of government bonds. The issue of this seven hundred million dollars of currency has heretofore been quite beneficial to the country; first, because it afforded a desirable market at home for the bonds of the United States; secondly, to the extent of seven hundred million dollars it increased the medium of exchange, based upon absolute security. There has been no period in the commercial activities of our country during recent years when our currency was too greatly inflated. The great danger in America has always been stringency in our money market. It would seem that there was no imperative reason for changing the national bank currency; while on the other hand there are many urgent objections to its abolition, because all the national banks of the nation would suffer a tremendous loss, with seven hundred million dollars of government bonds netting the banks a trifle less than two per cent, and all of the banks immediately attempting to rid themselves of such an

undesirable investment from a banking standpoint. There are several prominent senators, supporters of the present administration, who firmly believe that there is no necessity whatsoever for abolishing the national bank currency and retiring the government bonds, either at a loss to the banks or to the government itself. This form of currency has proven invaluable to the government and the nation in the past, and unless some strong reason is urged for its retirement, it would therefore seem unwise to abolish it.

The present bill also provides for the capitalization of the federal reserve banks to the extent of one hundred million dollars, contributed by the national banks of the country. Inasmuch as the purpose of the new system is principally the creation of an elastic monetary system, there would be no need of the capitalization of the federal banks at least to this extent. This capitalization, to my mind, would be undesirable for two reasons: It unnecessarily takes from the banks of the country one hundred million dollars which is now in circulation, and while it is true that under the new system this one hundred million dollars would theoretically be loaned to the country banks, yet there seems no urgent reason for compelling the banks of the country to subscribe to the capital stock of the government banks to such an enormous extent when that money is now advantageously in circulation.

Another serious objection to the ownership of the capital stock of the reserve banks by the national banks of the country is the great danger of a tremendous power that might be usurped by designing and unpatriotic men who happen to be in control. If the bill in its present form is adopted, all the national banks of the country will be compelled to subscribe ten per cent of their capital stock to the federal reserve banks, which will place every national bank in the country in a position where a political party might in the future, as has been the case in the past, use and exercise for ulterior purposes this tremendous grip upon it. In the days of Jackson we all recall the Biddle bank of Philadelphia, which was a government bank owned and controlled by the government, with Mr. Biddle at its head. The power exercised in the election of congressmen and senators,

and even presidents, by this tremendous force in the extension or curtailment of credits of the nation was only equalled by the provisions of the present bill. The only difference between the present bill and the condition existing at the time of Jackson consists in the fact that the present bill places in the hands of seven men instead of in the hands of one man the same power that was exercised by Biddle of Philadelphia.

Manifestly this plan is gigantic, involving a wide departure from the present free banking system of the United States and plunging the government into the banking business; it places the very life of the nation in the hands of politicians by vesting in seven men the unheard of power to extend or deny the credit of the nation. This is the most serious objection that is urged against government control.

If government control is deemed by the administration necessary to the very life of the present bill, let us hope that the tremendous powers conferred on such a board will be reasonably safeguarded against disastrous abuse. The men constituting that board should be appointed either for life or for a long term of years, so that experience could be acquired if lacking originally. Three of the seven, ex-officio, members of the Federal Reserve Board, being members of the cabinet, are already overloaded with official duties, and change with the administration; they are therefore not well suited as members of this Board. The men selected to perform such powerful and important functions should be more amply compensated than the present bill contemplates, so that the nation could ask for and receive the highest degree of ability and experience that is necessary in properly performing the duties of this important office.

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ATHLETICS. In this number of the Chronicle we present a picture of this year's football team, as well as portraits of the gentlemen who have kindly accepted places on the new Athletic Board. Anyone familiar with the history of athletics in the University during the past few years knows that there has been marked progress. At the outset, the management determined that, regardless of results, only clean football would be tolerated and adherence to this policy has brought no end of favorable comment. All avoidable roughness has been eliminated and the eligibility rules have been strictly enforced.

A few years ago it was scarcely necessary to inquire as to the result of any particular game because the score generally favored the visitors and that too, despite the fact that the visiting teams were often only of high school or at most, college rank. Of late, however, some of the strongest teams in this part of the country have been brought to Omaha and the Varsity has had its full share of success. The mighty Marquette team went down to defeat in two clean-cut contests, and the recent battle with the Haskell Indians was satisfactory in the extreme to followers of the Blue and White, because it terminated so much better than they expected. The Indians, fresh from their stubborn fight with the University of Nebraska, were held to a single goal by the Varsity team and not one of the thousands of spectators who witnessed the game went away feeling other than that he had witnessed a high-grade athletic contest which reflected credit on both teams.

Already there is talk of application for admission to the Missouri Valley Conference, and whatever the outcome of the discussion, the fact remains that the University's success in football during the past few years has been marked in comparison with the record of even a few years ago.

One of the most hopeful signs for the future of athletics is the interest taken by this new Athletic Board, composed as

it is of alumni and other Creighton well-wishers, thus assuring a larger development with a resulting uplift of Varsity athletics. None of the members of the Board needs an introduction to Creighton men for they have all been long interested in the University and have for many years been ready to respond to every call for help. A more competent or more devoted group of men could scarcely have been chosen for the task in hand and under this new regime we may reasonably hope that the day of promise in things athletic at the University is at last dawning.

#### ALUMNI DIRECTORY.

One of the most important projects at present under way is the preparation of an Alumni Directory, which when completed will contain the name, address and year of graduation of every man upon whom a degree has been conferred, and in addition there will also be given the names, addresses and years of attendance of those students who were at least two years in the University and whose classes have since graduated. Fourteen hundred circular letters have already been sent out to the alumni in quest of the necessary information, and a large number of responses have been received. However, there are still many of the men to be heard from and it is important that their replies be sent as soon as possible. This is the first attempt made in the history of the University to compile such a directory and the work involved is very great because the alumni are scattered over such a large territory, and not having kept the institution advised as to their whereabouts it is difficult to get accurate information as to locations. Each alumnus, whether a degree man or a non-graduate, is therefore urged to send in his own name, address and years of attendance, and in addition to communicate with the University at once, giving the names and if possible the present addresses of the other members of his class.

In the early history of the University there were in attendance many men who never graduated because no degrees were conferred until 1890. The compilers of this directory are anxious to include as many as possible of these early students in the directory, and we therefore urge all the alumni to assist as

far as possible in securing the names and addresses of these early students.

There are now about two thousand alumni of the institution, but there are at least five hundred of these men whose names and addresses are not on the alumni list. Unless, therefore, the older alumni take an interest in this directory and send in the names and, if possible, the addresses of their classmates, the directory will be far from complete.

A goodly number of graduates of recent years have been anxious for some means of preserving University spirit after graduation, and in those sections where Creighton graduates are numerous there is a movement afoot for the establishment of branch alumni associations. One difficulty in the way of forming these branches is the lack of accurate information concerning the location of the alumni. Once the directory is completed it will be an easy matter to get into touch with the alumni of any part of the country and the directory will thus facilitate the amalgamation of the various alumni associations into one common body for concerted effort.

It is the intention to arrange the directory alphabetically, geographically and by classes, thus making it convenient in the highest degree.

It is not unlikely that this directory will prove of value to the graduates from a business standpoint, for it will facilitate the exchange of business, and for this reason a number of the alumni have expressed their eagerness to share in the expense of getting out such a directory. However, the cost of the first directory will be defrayed by the University and it is hoped that once the complete list has been prepared it may be easily kept up-to-date and supplements issued from time to time, giving changes of locations as communicated to the University. Apart, however, from the business value of the proposed directory it ought to be worth while from the standpoint of fellowship and the opportunity it will give for concerted effort toward upbuilding the University. Similar publications are issued by many of the universities and in some of the larger institutions class alumni directories are distributed in addition to the general university lists. However, the size of our classes

makes this unnecessary and if all of the alumni are grouped together in one publication the expense will be much less than if each of the colleges issued its own directory. Moreover, there is a common bond of union between the graduates of the different colleges of the University, and judging from the comments we have already heard upon this venture, the directory ought to prove popular if for no other reason than because it will promote the fellowship of the alumni and enable them to work together for the best interests of the University.

We, therefore, urge all of the alumni, whether graduates or not, to communicate with the University at once, addressing their communications to 210 South Eighteenth street, Omaha, and to give not only their own name, address and years of attendance or graduation, but also to give the name and if possible the addresses of as many members of their class as possible. The work thus devolving on each alumnus is very slight, but by co-operation with each other a big task may be easily accomplished, and once the directory is completed, new opportunities for co-operation will doubtless present themselves.

ON GUARD. If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, constant watchfulness is the price of success. No matter how gifted a man may be, or how signal his past achievements he cannot hope for continued success unless he is always on the alert. In international affairs it has long been accepted as a safe maxim that preparedness for war is the best guaranty of peace; so too in the warfare of individual competition, to be always ready is the surest guaranty of that peace which crowns victory.

To be watchful and ready one must first see to it that his life,—moral, mental and physical,—is well ordered; excesses of any kind are to be shunned as foes to success.

In the hurly-burly rush of the life about us, we are prone to become automatons, moving along in the crowd without sense of direction. We arise at a certain hour because otherwise we shall be late for our work. We go through the day's tasks in an inanimate sort of way, mechanically treading the mill of routine, and in the evening we mimic those about us, attending this or that place of amusement, reading this or that book,

indulging in this or that social distraction, not so much from choice as from habit. Days follow days in endless succession, and the years are much alike, only the details varying as we go onward.

There is in this flabby existence a real danger that we may lose our initiative and cease to be self-reliant, becoming mere creatures of chance, cast hither and yon at the caprice of the eddying current in whose grip we happen, for the moment, to float. If each tomorrow is only a repetition of misspent to-day, and to-day but the counterpart of misspent yesterday, our existence is essentially ephemeral, and though our lives be rich in years, they will be poor in achievement. If we languidly listen to the prattle heard on every side that environment determines destiny, and conclude that our lives are necessarily cast for a certain role to which therefore we must submit, what reason or opportunity is there for the exercise of that distinctively human faculty, the will? Why pride ourselves on man's superiority over the brute creation, if we act as so many "dumb, driven cattle," meekly submitting to what we are pleased to call the inexorable stress of circumstance? Why not confess that we are mere automatons, committed to the line of least resistance though that be also the line of least achievement?

Oftentimes we beguile ourselves with the thought that the years are long and that, therefore, there is no need to utilize our present opportunities; we subscribe at least in effect to the policy that postponement and procrastination are praiseworthy; we forget the swift flight of time and amble on, apparently unconscious of the fact that today's neglected opportunity may spell tomorrow's irremediable failure.

Success is cumulative. Upon the foundation we lay today we must expect to build tomorrow's structure; if that foundation be defective, it will not support an edifice of which we may have reason to be proud. Though, perhaps we may not realize it, every minute of every day is freighted with possibilities for weal or woe. In our most casual association with friends or business co-laborers we are constantly impressing them one way or another, imperceptibly perhaps, but none the less surely and when we least expect it we may have sealed our doom or

assured a future full of success. An inadvertent remark, a passing story, a look, a gesture, may prove the determining factor in the selection of the way we are to go. It is not the months or years about which we should be solicitous, but the days, for every day is a link in the week's chain and these chains added one to another compass the story of our lives, fixing forever our horizon, our achievements, our career. What folly, then, to waste even a day, knowing that the loss is beyond repair. Remorse for time misspent will be a poor recompense and the memory of opportunities neglected will not bring solace in the evening of our lives. True, there must be recreation and relaxation, as there are rests in music, but it is the notes, not the rests that make the piece; so with our lives, it is work, not recreation that determines the measure of our development and fixes the share of our contribution to the common good. We should rest that we may work the better, but a worthy ideal of achievement will never be realized by the sluggard who puts emphasis rather on rest than work.

Of course it goes without saying, that we do not consciously adopt the sluggard's plan—if such it can be called; we merely drift, like so many logs, a dead weight on the stream of life, a constant menace to navigation, with no destiny save that sea of oblivion which awaits the aimless floater. But why should we thus drift; why should we haul down the flag of determination and ignominiously surrender to other hands the task of steering our own bark? Are we not men? Are we not free? May we not choose? Are we not masters? May we not assert our nobler selves and insist that so long as we are on duty we shall not idly drift, but will be found at the helm, steering our own course however dark the night or fierce the gale? Neither flattery nor threat should make us swerve; though we be deserted by all around we should not cease our vigil, and when the last day will give place to that last night from whose sleep we shall not soon awake, may we not hope to be found still true to ourselves, still at our post, grim-faced and determined, perhaps, but with no thought of shrinking from the black terror about to engulf us, our fine courage, grown strong through trial,

still impelling us on to meet the end as we have met each day of the journey—On Guard!

Creighton men generally will deplore  
FRANK A. FURAY.      what seems to be the untimely taking  
off of one of the earliest graduates  
of the Arts College, a man related by blood to the late Count  
John A. Creighton, and one of the most prominent of the Uni-  
versity's graduates. Mr. Furay was one of the first presidents  
of the Arts Alumni Association and took a conspicuous part in  
the organization of this body. He was widely known and had  
achieved marked success in local politics, having held for two  
terms the important position of City and County Treasurer at  
Omaha. Probably few men were more widely acquainted in  
Omaha than he, and his genial smile and warm handshake will  
be missed by those who had the privilege of knowing him.

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\*Thomas J. Conners, S. J.



THE publishers are all very busy just at present in directing our attention to the fact that, if we have the least doubt about what we ought to select as appropriate Christmas gifts for such and such of our friends, the doubt will vanish at once if we would only take a glance at the magnificent, varied and charming array of the wares they offer as suitable for that purpose. Verily, the high cost of living seems not as yet to have affected the book trade to any considerable extent, if we may argue that the monthly supply of new books is in answer to the reading public's demand.

The New York Times Book Review has lately published a selected list of five hundred of this Autumn's new titles placed upon the market by the responsible firms of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. A slight study of that list is illuminating, precisely because it is selected, because it purports to give only the books that have real literary pretensions, and which, therefore, merit consideration by those who desire to keep in touch with current literature. We are justified, then, in regarding this list as a fair indication of what kinds of mental pabulum are at present finding favor with American readers. The numbers of the volumes in the various departments are as follows: Biography and Memoirs, seventy-seven; History, sixteen; Travel and Description, forty-six; Belles-Lettres and Art, forty; Drama and Poetry, twenty-eight; Religion and Philosophy, fifteen; Science and Education, thirty-five; Nature, Sports and Games, eleven; New Editions and Gift Books, twenty-six; For Young Readers, thirty. Total, three hundred and twenty-four. Of fiction there is the customary predominance, two hundred and thirty volumes, thus sub-classi-

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fied: Problems, Social and Personal, fifty-five; Narratives of Place, forty-six; Historical Romances, twenty; Mystery and Crime, twenty-three; Tales of Adventure, forty-five; In Lighter Vein, twenty-four; Short Stories and Sketches, seventeen.

Reflecting that these books constitute but a small portion of one year's high-class American publications, with no apparent prospect of a diminution in the output of the press next year or the years after, is there any rational human being who will for a moment entertain the futile hope of keeping abreast of the tide of current English literature?

We remember reading somewhere a pathetic plea for a sabbatical year in authorship by a literary dyspeptic, one who had been reduced to the last stages of acute literary indigestion by the effort to assimilate all the new books "that everyone is talking about." His scheme was to have the International Court of Arbitration decree one year of rest in every seven, in which no writer might put pen to paper, and no publisher be permitted to foist upon the public any new book whatsoever. There is great merit in the suggestion, for what glorious possibilities that seventh year would hold for all of us in the matter of catching up in our reading of the books that every well-read person is supposed to be familiar with!

At first one is apt to note with surprise the small percentage of the short stories among the works of fiction. Does this mean that the short story is beginning to lose its vogue? Surely there can be no disputing the fact that this species of literature has been for a long time back the favorite with the devotees of light reading. Witness the popularity of Kipling, Doyle and O. Henry. However, the surprise vanishes when we remember that the proper and normal habitat of the ordinary short story is the magazine, and not the more enduring bound volume. Very few indeed, perhaps one out of every ten thousand, of the stories that monthly appear in print, are destined (or deserving) to live as classics in our language. It is true that this is a very important department of current literature, because of its wide-spread popularity; it is true that its technique has been developed into a fine art, and that it has been, and will continue to be, cultivated by many of our finest writers;



nevertheless, the short story, of its very nature, is bound to be ephemeral. Its literary quality may be of the highest, and therefore give great pleasure in the reading to the cultured taste; but the scope of its action is so limited, its impression upon the reader's imagination so fragmentary, that it is well nigh impossible for any but the master-hand of a Poe or a Dickens to give vital characterization to the persons whom it presents to our view. We never get to know them intimately, as we know our friends and foes in real life, or even as we know the characters in a first-class novel or romance; we see them once or twice, as it were, in some interesting situation, like the strangers in the street, who, in passing our window, meet with an accident, or for some other reason attract our momentary attention, and then depart out of our ken, perhaps never again to be recalled to our memory.

The short story is to the novel what the ten minute vaudeville sketch is to the legitimate drama; a pleasing pastime for an idle hour—rarely a vital experience.

In last month's Chronicle we remarked that the evidence seems to be accumulating that our reading people are of late indulging more largely in the heavier and more serious classes of general literature. As the publishers' lists are the best possible barometer to indicate the present and near-future condition of the intellectual atmosphere, we are gratified to learn from this typical list that Americans are willing to buy and read three solid and serious books for every two of the lighter kind.

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COLLEGE OF LAW FRATERNITY HOUSES.



Delta Theta Phi.

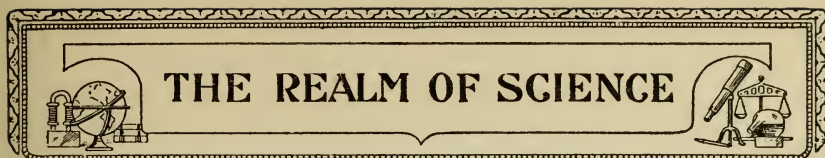


Gamma Eta Gamma



NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS, CREIGHTON MODEL HOUSE.

Top Row—Lawrence Chapman, Sergeant at Arms; Professor A. H. Bigelow, Director.  
Lower Row—Louis D. Kavanagh, Chief Clerk; John O. Moran, Speaker; Edward F. Sheehan, Assistant or Journal Clerk.



\*William F. Rigge, S. J., F. R. A. S., F. A. A. A. S.



WIRELESS telegraphy possesses a peculiar charm of its own. To be able to send and receive messages without any apparent medium of communication, seems intensely marvelous. Even if one has become accustomed to read in the papers of the ships saved in distress and of the great distances to which signals can be sent, he cannot fail to experience a certain feeling of awe when for the first time he personally hears a message that is flashed to him from a thousand miles away.

Such a sensation came upon the writer when for the first time on October 24th last, he heard distinctly in his own laboratory, over an antenna of the simplest construction, a message from Key West, at the southern end of Florida, over 1,400 miles away in an air line, and picked up a few words even from Colon, on the isthmus of Panama, 2,500 miles away. Even an old and experienced professor of physics may on such an occasion be overcome with enthusiasm at the progress of science and at the genius of the God-given intellect that has made such things possible.

This may sound trivial to the hundreds of young amateurs to whom wireless telegraphy is an habitual recreation. And it might also long ago have been enjoyed by the writer himself if he had not dreaded the tremendous drain such an occupation would make upon his already overburdened time. But as the temptation had taken an astronomical phase, and no wireless signals were to be sent, but only time signals to be received, it was resolved to try and see what could be done.

It came about in this way. On August 25th a circular letter was received from the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., stating that from October 1st to April 15th of next year a

\*Professor of Physics and Astronomy, The Creighton University, College of Arts and Sciences; Director of the Observatory.

long series of wireless time signals were to be exchanged between the Arlington station, near Washington, and the Eiffel Tower in Paris, and that all astronomers within receiving distance of either of these stations would thus have an exceptional opportunity of determining their longitudes with the greatest precision. The letter also suggested the use of a self-registering right ascension micrometer in the eyepiece of the transit.

The reader has often heard of the phrase, personal equation. Its origin is right here, and consists in the comparison of the moments of transit of a star over a wire as noted by different observers. As one may not push the electric button until he actually sees the star on the wire, while another may get ready in advance and try to have the button pushed by the time he thinks the star will be there, there must be a difference of some fraction of a second between them.

As the essence of this difference lies in the observation of a moving object, the new micrometer tries to change the moving star into a stationary one, by having the observer move a wire in such a way as to keep it constantly on the star, this motion being self-registered on the chronograph. This instrument is now coming into very general use, because it has really diminished the personal equation and increased the accuracy of observed transits. It may be of interest to know that this micrometer is in reality a Jesuit invention, having been designed as early as 1886 by Father Carl Braun of the Haynald Observatory, Kaloesa, Hungary. But as the maker of the Creighton transit asked the prohibitive price of three hundred dollars, and as the new attachment would have displaced the declination micrometer, attention was focused upon the wireless part of the program.

The first thing to be done was to consult the best wireless expert in town, Dr. Frederick H. Millener, the custodian of the Union Pacific building, so well known for his experiments in wireless telephony and in controlling the movement of a railway car by wireless telegraphy. As a wireless outfit may, like Gaul, be divided into three parts, the antenna or outside wiring, the instruments and the ground connection, the doctor very kindly gave every necessary specification. The antenna was to consist of

six parallel stranded wires, two feet apart and two hundred feet long, raised thirty or forty feet above the college roofs by steel masts, and stretching from the north to the south wing. The ground connection, in order to obviate trolley current interferences, was to consist of copper sheeting one foot wide and at least forty feet long, laid five feet deep in the ground in a fanlike manner, and having a layer of charcoal under and above it. While he absolutely guaranteed that such an outfit would prove most satisfactory, the doctor was frank enough to admit that the flimsy wiring of a youthful amateur might work equally well, and that a person ignorant of the science and mathematics of the case, might succeed better by blindly experimenting, than one that pored over the large and learned text books in which the authors had succeeded only in thoroughly confusing the subject.

The specifications of the antenna and of the ground connection were submitted to an electric construction company, which estimated the total cost at about \$550.00. The instruments would come to about fifty more, so that the whole outfit would be about \$600.00. In the meantime, Mr. George J. Gerhard, 1710 Dorcas Street, not knowing anything at all about the writer's desire to obtain the Arlington time signals, spontaneously offered a complete wireless receiving set to the College. Mr. Gerhard is quite an enterprising electrician, and besides making electricity very serviceable in many ways in his little home, he has a wireless sending outfit and a duplicate receiving set. His antenna is concealed under the roof of his house, and as this is low down in a valley, he cannot hear any signals further than those from Fort Omaha. He has the official license of an amateur, such licenses being now required by law and restricting the user to specified wave lengths, that is, to sending signals a certain distance only, no permit whatever being necessary for receiving signals.

As his own work kept him quite busy, he said that another young wireless amateur like himself, Mr. William Reinhardt, 3437 Taylor St., would most willingly adjust his apparatus at the College. Mr. Reinhardt also has a complete sending and receiving outfit. His receiving antenna consists of three wires

about 200 feet long branching out in various directions, their home ends being raised 80 feet above the ground by an iron pipe and a wooden trussed tower such as is used to support a windmill. His sending antenna are three parallel wires about 40 feet long, or less. His home is favorably situated on a hill, and owing to this fact and the size of his antenna, he can hear over great distances, the ordinary Arlington time signals coming to him every day at 11 A. M. and at 9 P. M.

Upon surveying the lay of the land, so to speak, on the roof of the College, he suggested running a single experimental wire from the tower towards the end of the south wing, and using a water pipe as a ground.

Nine hours of labor and the employment of existing material established the necessary connection in a few days. Mr. Reinhardt then came on the evening of October 24th, and in a few minutes had everything in perfect working order. Although not an electrician by trade, he is quite an expert wireless operator. He could not only understand the messages he heard, but was thoroughly familiar with the stations, knew who was called and who was calling, and where they were. "This is Milwaukee," he said. "He made a mistake and is repeating. Here is Leavenworth. Now we have Canada." When the signals were rather loud, he knew they were in town. One practising amateur seemed to annoy him by his persistent repetitions of the same thing. "Oh, here is my wife," he cried. "She has everything her own way," I suggested, "because you cannot answer back." "Oh," he said, "that would make no difference; she knows only how to send a few words, and cannot receive messages."

Key West came out faintly but distinctly. Although Arlington was sending according to its program for about an hour and a quarter, nothing at all could be heard from it.

We agreed that the antenna was unfavorably placed. Though of sufficient length, 154 feet, it descended from the tower towards the fire escape on the third floor. The roof most likely cut off all eastern waves. On October 27th the antenna wire was raised completely above the roof, and a second one strung towards the northwest. This improved matters so considerably that the next night the Arlington time signals were

distinctly heard. Much work, however, yet remains to be done in perfecting and adjusting the details of the apparatus in order to make the signals louder. But this is a minor matter, the plant works, and that is the main thing.

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# The Educational World



THE following extract from a recent address of President Lowell of Harvard should commend itself to Creighton alumni and well-wishers generally:

“After hearing the President of the University announce on the afternoon of Commencement Day the gifts of the past year, the alumnus leans back and says to himself: “That is the most inspiring thing I have heard for a long time.” He does not always realize that the inspiration at the source of the gifts is continuous, and that even in the summer months the friends of the University do not forget its needs. The time has by no means come when one can say, *nulla dies sine dono*; but the records of the first Corporation meeting of the new academic year clearly indicate that the vacation months have been distinguished by many generousities.

Gifts to the amount of \$161,688, made during the summer, were announced.”

\* \* \* \* \*

The University of Iowa has organized a Pan-Alumni Association concerning which the following comment appeared in the last number of the *Iowa Alumnus*:

“The University of Iowa Association is starting well.

The merger of all alumni and former student interests into one organization is efficiency. It is efficient because it causes team work. Everybody is pulling together. The vast power of the 20,000 graduates and former students is harnessed.

Team work is cooperation. It is system. It is comradeship. It is the combined strength of a number of people working as one. There is no confusion. There is no loss of power. Team work is the aim of the University of Iowa Association.

There will be a general welfare committee—a large body of representative men and women with a sub-committee or two inside of it. The chairman of this committee will be one of the

most prominent, energetic, and reliable graduates of the University.

There will be a home-coming committee, a committee on a pin for the association, a committee on University history, an athletic committee which shall be made up of the board of directors of the new Iowa Alumni Athletic Association—a corporation with a most promising future.

The duties of these committees will not overlap. No two will be doing similar work. There will be an even distribution of energies. There will be no confusion—no loss of power. There will be team work.

The alumni and former students are the natural intermediaries between the rank and file of the people of Iowa and the University.

The alumni and former students belong to their respective communities. They also belong to the University.”

\* \* \* \* \*

Education for September chronicles a new venture at Harvard as follows:

“Boston papers describe as follows the new venture of the educational department at Harvard University under the direction of Professor Hanus:

‘Education from the cradle to the university is, in effect, what is planned for the University school at Harvard. It is now expected that the school will be opened in the fall of 1914. Children of both sexes will first enter a kindergarten and will then be advanced through the various grades until they are prepared for the college itself.

‘As the plan now stands Prof. Paul H. Hanus will have charge of this innovation. A principal will head the school and men and women teachers will be employed. It is proposed to start the kindergarten and one or two elementary grades at first, adding a grade each year until the school has all the grades from kindergarten through high school.

Among the features of the school will be a fully equipped kitchen, a workshop, laboratory and, ultimately the best country day school features. As the pupils advance the sexes will be segregated.

It was originally planned to start one department of the school this fall, but as sufficient funds were not available to make the department a permanent one the scheme was temporarily abandoned."

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The other day one of the greatest experts in the country in railway electrification was asked his opinion as to the value of a college education, and his response in the following words answers the proposition pretty clearly:

"I am inclined to think that the most valuable asset that I brought out of my college course was the habit of studious application to the job in hand, rather than a finished knowledge of any subject."

\* \* \* \* \*

According to a recent number of the Educational Review:

"The University of the Philippines is the last step in the system of public instruction in the Philippines. There are now about 500,000 pupils in the public educational institutions of the islands. These include a school with primary and intermediate departments in every township, a high school in every province, and at the head of the entire system stands the University of the Philippines.

Most of the University buildings are in Manila. These include the College of Liberal Arts, College of Medicine, College of Engineering, College of Law, and College of Veterinary Science. At Los Banos, sixty miles out of Manila, in a rich agricultural region, is the College of Agriculture, which has in it a department of forestry.

The College of Liberal Arts, Veterinary Science and Agriculture admits students from the high schools. The other professional schools connected with the university admit students who have finished a two years' course in the College of Liberal Arts. The course in medicine takes five years, including a half year as interne in the Philippine General Hospital, which is closely connected with the university. The law course takes three years and the engineering course four years to lead up to the degree of civil engineer.

There are 750 students in the university who are candidates

for degrees. The majority of these are Filipinos. There are forty or fifty Americans, mostly graduate students, a few Chinese and 2 from Guam. About 280 of these are enrolled in the College of Agriculture. The faculty has 150 members. The greater proportion of instructors give their whole time to the university, but a large number are also employed in the government scientific bureaus such as the Bureaus of Agriculture, Forestry and Health.

The university is supported entirely by appropriation made by the Filipino Legislature. The appropriation for the current year was \$325,000. This is expended in paying the cost of instruction and purchasing equipment and supplies. Ten permanent buildings have already been erected and other buildings are in use for university purposes.

Effort is being made to build up a permanent faculty of Filipino scholars. There are already three full professors, and many associate and assistant professors and instructors of the native Filipino stock. The regents have in their power the appointment to five fellowships which allow any man who shows an ability to teach to go to the United States and Europe to prepare himself for teaching and then to return and take up the work at home.

The main object of the university is to prepare the young Filipino for efficient service in the government. There were graduated last year nine doctors of medicine. Two of them won public fellowships and all the others are in the government service. The graduates of the College of Agriculture all receive lucrative positions as superintendents of large agricultural enterprises."

\* \* \* \* \*

A prominent educational review says in a recent issue:

"That there are too many colleges in the United States with inadequate equipment and support, attempting to give full courses for the bachelor's degree; that much duplication of work is going on; and that there could be a profitable merging of existing institutions to the resultant benefit of the institutions, and the community; these are inferences that may be clearly drawn from the report of Dr. W. C. Babcock. The prob-

lem is particularly acute at this time in the case of state-supported institutions. Many of the states have their work of higher education centralized in the state university or agricultural college; but in nine states there are three or more state-supported and state-controlled institutions. It is in these states, particularly, that conditions are often found under which "the distribution and subdivision of what should be a unified function of the state as a whole has led inevitably to waste, duplication, undesirable competition for appropriations, and campaigning for students in order to get more appropriations."

\* \* \* \* \*

Hastings College completed in September a successful campaign in raising the second endowment fund of \$100,000. The campaign started two and one-half years ago. The first conditional date expired January 1, with \$47,527 raised, when six months' extension was secured and \$35,000 was raised during the month of June. This fund will give the college a permanent producing fund of \$200,000.

\* \* \* \* \*

Stanford University has concluded to limit the number of its students and to devote its attention to internal development. A recent statement of the school's policy says that:

"The trustees announce that the resources of the university justify in the future an increase in the annual allotment for academic work, and this increased sum will, for the time being, be devoted to building up the present departments of the university, leaving to the alumni and friends of the university the task of providing the money for expansion into new fields where that is desirable. In other words, the motto for Stanford for the next few years will be intensification and improvement of work already undertaken rather than the broadening of its fields."



\*R. A. Daly.

NOT NOW.

There's no other time,  
But the present time.  
All that we have is the now.  
Men mortgage their lives,  
To tasks they despise  
By two little words—"Not Now."

The joy of our life,  
The pleasures of strife,  
Are joys and pleasures of now.  
The blessings that flow,  
Men miss as they go,  
By two little words—"Not Now."

The burdens and strife,  
And struggles of life,  
Are weighted for time and now,  
And many will sigh  
In the bye and bye  
Because of the words—"Not Now."

Ah, how many men  
Are the might have been.  
They look o'er the past, viewed now,  
And say unto you,  
Riches fade from view,  
At two little words—"Not Now."

Temptations allure,  
The snares we endure,

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\*Occasional Lecturer, Creighton College of Law.

For lack of resistance now,  
And headlong we go  
Towards the world below,  
Because of the words—"Not Now."

No longer abide  
By the siren's side  
Who lures you from action now.  
Arise in your might,  
For the thing that is right,  
And do what you ought—right now.

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CARPE DIEM.

Think not too much of days that are past,  
Nor yet of the days to be,  
But fix your mind on the day that is,  
And all the days right will be.

The days that are past were present days,  
The present as past we'll see.  
The days of the future, bye and bye,  
Will the days then present be.

The past is fixed as eternal hills;  
You cannot change the story,  
Be it a tale of an idle dream,  
Or tale replete with glory.

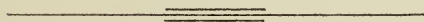
But the present days and future days,  
Like clay in the hands of the moulder,  
You can shape and form as will you may,  
While present days you number.

The past, the present and yet to be,  
When taken all together,  
Are simply present days, one by one,  
Placed one upon the other.

## CONTENTMENT.

Did you ever think of the meaning  
Perchance of this one little word,  
Kings would give crowns to possess it  
And thousands the riches they hoard.

Poverty brings with it burden  
And wealth has its cumbering care.  
Neither can give us contentment  
So of extremes beware.





Creighton won its second victory in two years from the powerful Marquette University team on the local gridiron Saturday afternoon, October 18th, when Walworth, Creighton right halfback and star of the battle, ran seventy yards for a spectacular touchdown, changing a score of 6 to 6 to 13 to 6.

Walworth's two drop kicks gave Creighton its first six points.

A throng of 3,000 people, most of them college men, watched the game.

It was clean, hard football from start to finish, and so close that, until Walworth's touchdown, three minutes before time was up, it was anybody's game. The Milwaukee eleven led in defensive playing, but lacked the ability to carry out offensive tactics that gave the game to Coach Miller's athletes. Repeated fumbles by Marquette were fatal in the first quarter, giving Creighton the ball and allowing Walworth to get in his brilliant boot work.

A forward pass gave Marquette a touchdown near the close of the second quarter. The play was on Creighton's thirty-yard line when Woodworth passed to Kelley. Miller of Creighton interfered with Kelley, and Whalen of Marquette

caught the ball, crossing the line near the corner of the field. Marquette attempted to kick to the field, there to kick goal, but failed. At one other time, in the second quarter, Marquette crossed Creighton's goal, but a penalty prevented the score from being counted.

Coach Miller sprung a surprise when he put Justin Young, 1911 star, into the game at left tackle. Young was captain and a leader of his team in 1911, when he was injured. Last year he acted as manager. He has been on the field all season and for the last two weeks has been put through strenuous practice. He was wildly cheered when he made his appearance in a blue and white sweater Saturday afternoon. He played his old game until the middle of the fourth quarter, when he was replaced by Reel. He was cheered again and again as he went from the field.

A spirited parade about the business district of the city preceded the game. Carried along in the line of march was a black covered casket bearing the words, "Here Lies M. U." Student organizations, led by the Creighton Band, made up the rest of the parade. It filed into the stadium and

marched about the field in parade formation before the game opened.

During the intermission between the first and second halves a horde of students took Mayor Dahlman from his box, No. 13, and paraded out into the field with him on their shoulders. There, upheld by two stalwart young men, he made a brief speech, telling the Creighton rooters the keys of the city would be given to them if the local school won the game. Then he said: "I like your spirit so well I'll throw the city open to you anyway, win or lose." Every other word was hilariously cheered. He was carried back to the box, which was also occupied by his wife and daughter.

The casket and the band were the leaders in a parade about the streets at the close of the game. All kinds of gatherings, from meetings of a dozen students who stood on street corners and yelled until they were hoarse to a sort of mass meeting outside of the school gymnasium, were also given over to celebrating the victory:

Following is the lineup:

| Creighton             | Marquette  |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Kamanski.....C.....   | Kraus      |
| Stapleton.....R. G..  | Trowbridge |
| Warren.....L. G.....  | Wring      |
| Pitts.....R. T..      | Vater (C.) |
| Young.....L. T..      | Woodworth  |
| Black.....R. E.....   | Kelley     |
| Brennan.....L. E..... | Golly      |
| Miller (C.)....Q..... | Wahlen     |
| Casey.....F. B.....   | Frowley    |

Walworth.... R. H..... Prescott  
McCarthy.....L. H..... Doyle

Substitutes — Creighton, Showalter for Casey at fullback, Parker for Black at right end, Cody for McCarthy at left halfback, Reel for Young at left tackle, Hanley for Kamanski at center, Showalter for Walworth at right-halfback; Marquette, Wahl for Kraus at center, McHale for Trowbridge at right guard, Davin for Woodworth at left tackle, Fromhurst for Golly at left end, Dufran for Wahlen at quarterback, Eidey for Frawley at fullback, Saminette for Doyle at left-halfback.

Referee—T. E. Mills, Beloit.  
Umpire—L. E. Caldwell, Marquette. Head linesman—Frank Johnson, Nebraska. Time of quarters — Fifteen minutes. Touchdowns—Walworth, Wahlen. Drop kicks—Walworth (2). Kicked goal—Miller.

The Creighton players who were on last year's team that defeated Marquette 20 to 0 were Miller and Parker. Marquette players who were here last year were Kraus, Vater, Woodworth, Kelley and Doyle.

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Dr. J. J. Galligan, Medicine '12, who is taking a prominent part in the professional and intellectual life of Salt Lake City, where he is practicing medicine, was recently elected grand knight of the Knights of Columbus there. Dr. Galligan has always been an en-

thusiastic booster and immediately on learning the result of the Creighton-Marquette football game sent the following message to Supervisor Whelan: "Extend congratulations to Blue and White warriors on glorious victory over Marquette. Success during season. Utah Alumni are watching for results and hope for victory. Regards to Coach Miller."

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A recent letter from Dr. Ver-nard A. Lamphier, Medicine '08, of Sutton, Neb., expresses his deep appreciation of the opportunities he enjoyed at the University and emphasizes the part which the alumni can take in upbuilding the institution.

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Officers have now been elected for the first semester by all four classes of the College of Arts. The list is as follows: Seniors—President, Lawrence Bushman; treasurer, Paul Burke; secretary, Earl Connolly. Juniors — President, Louis Bruckner; vice president, Emil Svoboda; secretary-treasurer, Raymond Traynor. Sophomores—President, Walter Coakley; vice president, James English; treasurer, James Hartnett; secretary, John Cordes. Freshmen—President, James Martin; vice president, Bart Kruger; secretary-treasurer, Earl Torrey.

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The following officers have been elected in the Oratorical Associa-

tion: Harry Sullivan, '14, president; Emil Svoboda, '15, vice president; Raymond Traynor, '15, recording secretary; Frank McDermott, '14, treasurer; committee on programs, Walter Coakley and John Cordes. The members of the association are drawn from the college departments and from this number an orator is chosen every year to represent Creighton in the annual intercollegiate oratorical contest. This year's contest will be held in February at Nebraska Wesleyan. The state peace contest, which also gives the members of this association an opportunity to test their skill, will be held early in the spring. Secretary of State Bryan is generally among the donors of prizes for this event.

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At a meeting of over 100 Creighton boosters at the Arts College Monday evening, October 13, the first steps were taken toward the organizations of a "Greater Creighton" club. Although officers were not elected, nor a definite plan of action arranged, those present voted to meet at a future date and adopt whatever plan is submitted by a committee composed of the deans of the five departments, and an alumnus of the University, Prof. A. J. Tallmadge, was appointed to attend to this meeting.

At the meeting were many Omaha representative business

and professional men, alumni of Creighton, the deans of the departments, faculty members and presidents of the student classes.

An athletic board was announced, which will take the burden of handling athletics from the shoulders of Faculty Director Wise.

The following volunteers were announced as the board: T. C. Byrne, Frank Burkley, Edward J. McVann, J. F. Coad, Edward F. Leary, James P. English, Dan B. Butler, T. P. Redmond and Edward Creighton.

Dean A. H. Hipple of the College of Dentistry presided. Dean A. L. Muirhead of the Medical College spoke on the showing of Creighton Medical College graduates before various State Boards, showing the very favorable comparison between Creighton men and those of other and larger schools. Dr. Muirhead said a medical school should be ranked according to the showing of its graduates.

T. J. Mahoney, former dean of the College of Law, spoke eloquently on the advantages of a college education. Mr. Mahoney advocated the raising of the standard of the professions everywhere. He was not in favor of increasing the length of time spent in studying the professions, but suggested a higher standard for admission to the professional departments. He advocated at

least some college training, stating that "it is the foundation, the general education, particularly the literary education, which fits the young man for his professional education. It is not what the young man is at 25 years of age, but what he is at 45 years that counts."

Dean F. X. McMenemy, of the College of Arts, told of the progress being made by the college. He stated that the out-of-town students of the Arts College outnumber the Omaha students three to one.

He also said that more enthusiasm is shown by Western boys for higher education than is displayed in the East and that the founding of Creighton University in Omaha was of more benefit than such a school in Philadelphia.

Speeches were also made by T. C. Byrne, Prof. A. Wise, Prof. A. J. Tallmadge, Harry Burkley, Guy Furay and James English.

Creighton booster buttons were distributed among those present.

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The recent demise of Rev. James Hoeffler came as a surprise to his many friends and acquaintances in Omaha. He died in Chicago on Tuesday evening, October 14, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy the Sunday previous. He was president of the University from 1891 to 1894 and contributed largely to the rapid development of the institution,

which began under his administration and has continued uninterruptedly to the present day. It was while he was in charge that the John A. Creighton Medical College and St. Joseph's Hospital were erected and a marked impulse given to the more thorough organization of studies in all the departments. After leaving Omaha and up to the day of his death he filled various positions of trust in Chicago, St. Louis and elsewhere. His unexpected taking off will prove a distinct loss to the educational interests of the West.

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The Varsity Glee Club, composed of sixty students, representing the five departments of the University, is hard at work in preparation for their first appearance of the year, early in December. Rehearsals are held at the rooms of the club at the Arts College, and considerable progress has already been made in the attaining of harmony.

The student organization will make its first appearance of the year in an informal concert in the University Auditorium, Twenty-fifth and California streets, with the Henry Cox Omaha Symphony Study Orchestra. Although the date has not been definitely set, it will probably be December 10.

On this occasion the orchestra will furnish overture and the finale, while members of the club will intervene. A cantata, "Paul

Revere's ride," in which John Jamieson, a graduate of the Arts College, will render the solo strains, and violin solo work by Henry Cox, will be featured.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the club at the home of the president, Harry V. Burkley, Friday evening, October 17th, definite plans for the annual formal concert in one of Omaha's theaters were made, although no dates have been set.

A week's trip will be taken during the Christmas holidays by the club. The trip is assured, only the business details requiring completion. This will be the first trip of the kind that the club has every attempted. Flattering offers have been received from many towns in Nebraska for the appearance of the collegians. Kearney, North Platte, Grand Island, Plattsmouth, Hastings and Columbus will probably be the Nebraska towns in which the club will appear.

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Mr. Frank A. Furay, Arts '93, died at St. Joseph's Hospital on Tuesday, November 4th, following an operation on the head. Mr. Furay's illness began in the midst of the night and day relief work he was doing in charge of a station at 24th and Lake streets following the Easter tornado. His eye-sight was first affected and within a short time he became totally blind. During the week im-

mediately preceding his death, he had been troubled with intense headaches and the attending physicians decided that an operation was imperative. However, despite their best efforts, he died.

Mr. Furay was born in Omaha, December 12, 1874, being the son of Major John B. Furay, one of the pioneer settlers. He graduated from the College of Arts in 1893 and became local collector and shipping clerk for the Werner Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio. Later he acted as southern representative of the firm, traveling through the southern states.

In 1896 Mr. Furay returned to Omaha as an employe of the Cudahy Packing Company; April 1, 1904, he resigned from that employment to become secretary of the Omaha Elks' lodge.

In 1907 Mr. Furay was the republican nominee for county treasurer. He was elected and served two terms, leaving the office in 1911. He then engaged in the insurance business, but in 1912 again became a candidate for public office, this time for city commissioner under the new commission form of government. He was one of the fourteen successful nominees of the nonpartisan primary and one of the seven endorsed by the Citizens' committee. With the rest of the Citizens' Union ticket he was defeated in the final election.

When the tornado tore through Omaha last Easter Sunday, Mr. Furay was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteer relief workers. He was for a time in charge of one of the six relief stations and later worked with the general committee.

The funeral was held from St. John's church, 25th and California Streets, on Friday, November 7th, interment being in Holy Sepulchre cemetery.

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Professor William F. Rigge, University astronomer and head of the Physics Department, has recently installed a wireless telegraph station on the roof of the Arts College, the receiving instruments being located in the Physics lecture room. Two wires have been strung from the tower on the main building to other vantage points on the roof and the messages are conveyed to the receiving instruments.

The first time the new station was put into service messages were caught from Key West, Prince Rupert, a Canadian station on the Pacific Coast, Colon, near Panama, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and other places. The clock beats from the government observatory at Arlington have also been detected. The station will not be used for sending messages, but principally for receiving time signals from the government observatory at Washington.

Paris and Arlington are to exchange clock signals for six months in order to obtain the exact difference in longitude between the two places, and the United States government has recently invited the astronomers of this country to fit up receiving stations so they may receive the exchange of signals. The clocks of Paris and Arlington are allowed to beat for definite periods of time alternately and the clock beats are registered by wireless at the opposite station. The exchange of signals begins at 6:43 P. M. and ends at 7:33 P. M. The Washington signals can be readily detected in Omaha, but the Paris signals are inaudible because of the great distance. Professor Rigge has already obtained the longitude of the observatory by an exchange of clock signals directly with Washington over the Western Union Telegraph line in 1887, but wishes now to verify his results by the more accurate wireless method.

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The College of Dentistry has been the scene of unusual activity since school opened. The Infirmary has treated more than five hundred patients since September 1st, and the Seniors have thus had an abundance of clinical material. Every Wednesday afternoon there is a special orthodontia clinic, which has been very well attended. A special extracting

clinic, for difficult cases, is held every Saturday morning for the benefit of the seniors, and hospital cases are taken care of each Thursday afternoon.

Owing to the rapid growth of the school there has been a shortage of natural teeth for dispensary and other technique work and material of this kind will be gladly received from alumni or other practitioners.

The examination of the teeth of some 4,000 school children of Omaha is in progress under the direction of the school's professors, and Dr. F. J. Despecher, who has charge of this part of the work, reports that the inspection has already accomplished a great deal of good. He is accompanied on his trips by two of the seniors. No charge is made for the inspection and the children are given a report for their parents, who are at liberty either to procure the necessary attention privately or have their children attend the clinic at the school.

A new dental society has been organized at the college and the following officers elected: President, Joseph E. McCann, Omaha; Vice-president, N. A. Doyle, Greeley, Neb.; secretary and treasurer, Miss Loretta White, Council Bluffs, Iowa. The purpose of the organization is to instruct the seniors, who are alone eligible for admission, in the method of conducting a district dental society.

At each meeting of the organization, papers are read and discussed by the students and members of the faculty. At the first meeting Mr. H. F. McGrane of Sioux City read a paper on the "History of Dentistry" and a committee was appointed to draw up by-laws and suggest a name for the society. Dr. Hipple, Bruening, M. B. King, Reed and Shearer attended the first meeting and participated in the discussion.

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The unusual strength of this year's 'varsity football team was shown on the local gridiron Saturday afternoon, October 25th, when it defeated the Bellevue College eleven by a score of 87 to 0. Superior playing, greater weight and more experience gave Coach Miller's squad the victory.

Great promise in Creighton's reserve force was shown when the substitute eleven was sent in to take the place of the regulars in the second period. Brilliant playing marked their attacks against the Bellevue collegians and their defense was equally strong.

At no time during the one-sided fight was the Creighton goal in danger. After each kick-off the ball was immediately rushed to Bellevue territory and over the line. The first touchdown was made in three minutes. At the end of the first period the score was 34 to 0.

Nearly 3,000 people, including

Creighton students and a crowd of Bellevue rooters saw the game

The reserve strength of the squad was shown in the second period when Coach Miller sent in his entire second team against the boys from Bellevue. Cody, Parker, Showalter, Winters, Pfister and Setts played ball that in ordinary years would have entitled them to immediate places on the first team. Most of them are first-year men, however, and will guarantee the strength of Creighton's gridiron heroes for several years to come.

It was the first time in six years that the Creighton and Bellevue teams had met. There was no speculation as to the outcome of the game, the only question being how high Creighton would boost the score.

Aside from having better players all around, the Creighton eleven outweighed their opponents by about twenty pounds to the man. The experience of the University players, coupled with the training of Coach Harry Miller, gave them another big advantage.

The left end of the Bellevue line, with P. Quackenbush and Ohman, stars, laid up with injuries received in the Cotner game, was pitifully weak. There were three men in responsible positions on the team who had never played football before this year. The collegians at no time seemed to lose heart, however. With the

mountainous score against them they kept fighting until the final whistle was blown. They were cheered again and again by the spectators for their spirit.

On Saturday afternoon, November 1, the 'varsity team met defeat at the hands of the Haskell Indians by a close score of 7 to 0, the winning score being made in the final period of play. During the first three periods Creighton held the Indians with unexpected success and the final issue was in doubt until within a few minutes of the end. Speaking of the game one of the local papers said:

On actual football, the noble red men advanced the ball 189 yards, as against 165 yards negotiated by Creighton. Haskell was penalized a total of thirty yards and Creighton a total of twenty-five, ten of which was illegal, as admitted by Referee Waugh. Toward the end of the second period Creighton was penalized fifteen yards for offside play. They were on the defense at this time, and the legal penalization for this offense, under the circumstances, is five yards. Referee Waugh admitted this to both captains after the first half, and apologized. The illegal penalization, most fortunately, could have made no difference in the final score.

From the time that Walworth kicked off to the Indians at the

start of the game, until the end of the first half it really appeared that Creighton was the equal, if not the superior, of the Indians. Both teams were very heavy, but the fighting spirit seemed to lie largely with the home folks. The stands were crowded with an immense throng cheering the blue and white, in the hope of seeing their favorites put on a plane with the Cornhuskers, while hundreds of automobiles were parked at both ends of the gridiron. There were probably over 5,000 people in attendance.

There were no hard feelings, but the Creighton team seemed disappointed that the score was made. Poor punting was really responsible for the defeat. The blue and white, however, feels that it has established an enviable reputation in holding the Indians as well as they did. The Creighton line, with a few exceptions, was practically invincible at all times. The line-up:

| Creighton       | Haskell          |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Brennan.....    | LE .....McGillis |
| Young.....      | LT W.Williams(c) |
| Warren.....     | LG .....Powell   |
| Hanley.....     | C .....Stover    |
| Stapleton.....  | RT ...Arkeketah  |
| Black.....      | RE ..C. Williams |
| Miller (c)..... | Q .....Flood     |
| Walworth....    | LH .....Richards |
| Coady.....      | RII .....Rocque  |
| Showalter....   | FB ...Artichoke  |

Substitutes—Creighton: Parker for Black, Pitt for Young, Mc-

Carthy for Coady. Haskell: Powell for McGillis, Eagle for Powell, Jameson for Flood. Touchdown—Rocque. Goal from touchdown—W. Williams. Referee—Sam Waugh. Umpire—Chester Dudley. Head linesman—"Bill" Luke. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes. Score—Haskell 7, Creighton 0.

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The wedding of Miss May Josephine O'Brien, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. O'Brien, and Mr. James Hugh Hanley, Law '10, took place on Tuesday afternoon, October 28th, at 5:45 o'clock at St. Cecelia's pro-cathedral, Omaha, followed by a reception from 6 to 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The marriage lines were read by the Rev. D. P. Harrington, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Gately, the Rev. Stephen L. Dowd and the Rev. Michael Seeny.

Miss Margaret Judge played the Lohengrin wedding march for the processional, the Mendelssohn wedding march for the recession-al, and played softly during the ceremony. Preceding the reading of the marriage lines, a duet, "Holy Mother Guide Their Footsteps," was sung by Miss Winifred Traynor and Mr. Paul Harrington.

Miss Kathleen O'Brien, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Mr. Edward J. Waters acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. L.

J. TePoel, Mr. John Culkin, Mr. John O'Brien and Mr. George Shoemaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanley left on a wedding trip to Buffalo, Boston and New York and will be at home after December 1st at the Dudley Apartments at Washington, D. C., where they will spend the winter.

Mr. Hanley has since graduation been private secretary to Congressman Lobeck, and has had unusually interesting and profitable experience at Washington. Thanks to his interest in the University, both the general library and the collection in the College of Law have been considerably enriched. He has also taken a keen interest in the Varsity debates and has assisted in the collection of material for same.

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Joseph Storckan of Wilber, Neb., has been elected president of the Senior Class at the College of Medicine. Miss Clarissa Clay of Grand Rapids, Mich., a Freshman, was elected secretary of her class. The result of the elections for the year:

Seniors — President, Joseph Storckan, Wilber, Neb.; vice-president, Larry Lynch, St. Joseph, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, Thomas O'Connor, Chicago, Ill.

Juniors — President, Herbert Walker, Clarion; vice-president, J. W. Brophy, Butte, Mont.; sec-

retary-treasurer, A. J. Alquist, Omaha.

Sophomores—President, Clement Martin, Omaha; vice-president, Edward Murphy, Wadena, Minn.; secretary, Charles Swab, Hadem, Kan.; treasurer, D. P. Ferris, Fulda, Minn.

Freshmen — President, Ray Byrne, Omaha; vice-president, Fred Wilson, Stuart, Neb.; secretary, Miss Clarissa Clay, Grand Rapids, Mich.; treasurer, Joseph Svoboda, Omaha.

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A Mandolin and Banjo Club has been organized with the following officers: Frank O. McCaffrey, Arts '04, president; William Brungardt of the Medical College, vice-president; Harry Murphy of the same college, manager, and Raymond of the College of Arts, secretary.

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The students of the College of Dentistry have organized a dancing club and will give a series of five dances at Chambers' Academy during the school year. The first dance was held on October 28th. The other dates set are: December 9, January 12, February 9 and April 17. The officers in charge are: E. S. Taylor and Joseph Frenking of the senior class, Frank Murphy and Charles Andres of the juniors and C. F. Sobolik and Benjamin Mach of the freshmen.

The first dance given by the students of the College of Medicine was held on Tuesday evening, October 21st. The following committee was in charge: Raymond Kleyla, Neal McKee, Glen Whitecomb and Otis Morganthaler.

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The local chapter of the Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity gave a Halloween party at their frat house on October 30th. Games and dancing afforded a pleasant evening's entertainment.

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Dr. John Arthur Colfer, Dentistry '08, and Miss Millicent Elbert were married on October 20th at McCook, Nebraska. They will reside at Chadron, where Dr. Colfer is engaged in the practice of his profession.

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Theodore Nelson, Arts '13, at present instructor of mathematics at Kearney Normal School, visited the Arts College recently.

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Theta Chapter of Gamma Eta Gamma of the College of Law gave an informal reception Saturday evening, October 25th, the occasion being the opening of the new home, 1113 South Thirty-third street. The house was decorated with autumn leaves and the combined colors of the college and fraternity.

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Dr. Emmet L. Hawkins, Medicine '12, and Miss Vera Spetman

were married on October 14th at Omaha.

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An informal hop was given by the students of the Freshman class of the College of Law at Chambers' on November 13th. The committee in charge was composed of Frank Barrett, Edward Svoboda, William Schleissman, Jesse Ratchford, Joseph Breen, Edward Dougherty, William Maher and John Beveridge, chairman.

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The following resolutions were adopted by Theta Chapter of Gamma Eta Gamman Legal Fraternity of the College of Law on the recent death of the father of Mr. W. Walter Hoyer:

WHEREAS, It has been the will of an all-wise Providence, that the father of our well loved Brother, W. Walter Hoyer, be called from the midst of his family to his eternal resting place;

AND WHEREAS, Theta Chapter of Gamma Eta Gamma warmly sympathizes with its Brother, and with the members of his family, in this their hour of bereavement and of deepest sorrow, at the loss of one so near and dear to them;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By Theta Chapter of Gamma Eta Gamma, acting through its undersigned, duly appointed committee, hereby ex-

tends to its Brother, Walter Hoyer, and to the members of his family, its heartfelt sympathy and its earnest condolences.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these presents be spread upon the records of the Chapter and thus perpetuated as a symbol of our undying regard for our Brother.

Walter T. More,  
George W. Pratt,  
Committee.

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The Freshman Class of the College of Medicine adopted the following resolutions on the recent death of the father of Mr. Grover Baldwin:

WHEREAS, The Almighty, in His Divine Wisdom, has seen fit to call from his earthly abode, the beloved father of our esteemed classmate and comrade, Grover Baldwin;

BE IT RESOLVED, That we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy on behalf of the Freshman Class of the Creighton College of Medicine.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be presented for publication in The Creighton Chronicle.

Simon Levey,  
J. P. Svoboda,  
E. F. Noonan,  
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Senior Class of the College of Pharmacy on the deaths of the brother and sister of Charles Bobek:

WHEREAS, The Master of life and death has seen fit in his infinite wisdom to summon to their eternal rest the souls of the brother and sister of our classmate, Charles Bobek;

AND WHEREAS, In the passing away of such dear relatives the family of our classmate has been called upon by Almighty God to suffer a sorrow, too deep for words;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we the members

of the Senior Class of the Creighton College of Pharmacy extend to the bereaved family of our classmate, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their hour of grief, trusting that, He who sent to them their sorrow will strengthen them to bear it courageously.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be published in The Creighton Chronicle, and a copy of same be sent to the family of our classmate.

A. J. Putnam,

Leo O'Brien,

Ralph M. Pflaster,

Committee.

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